The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Cortes to Decide the Form of Government for Spain.

Gen. Prim Disclaims all Pretension to Royalty.

Continued Political Disturbances in the South.

SPAIN.

Olozaga, Serrano and Topete for a Monarchy—The Position of the Unionists and Democrats.

MADRID, Monday, Oct. 19.

The Junta has issued an address on the subject of the future form of the Spanish Government. The address says that it will be the duty of the Cortes only to decide what form of Government shall be established, but that all the people will have the right to express their opinions. OLOZAGA has declared in favor of a monarchy, and is supported by SERRANO and TOPETE. The Unionists and Democrats are willing to accept a monarchy or a republic, if decided by universal suffrage.

Gen. Prim Disclaims all Pretensions to Royalty.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 19.

Gen. PRIM has addressed a letter to the editor of the *Gaulois*, indignantly repelling the charges of personal ambition made against him by that journal. The General disclaims all pretensions to royalty, and declares he would rather leave the country than accept the crown.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE, the United States Minister, has frequent audiences with Gens. SERRANO and PRIM.

FRANCE.

Reported Duel Between Marfori and Rochefort.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19—Midnight.

A dispatch from Paris reports that Señor MARFORI, the Intendant of Queen ISABELLA, has fought a duel with HENRI ROCHEFORT, editor of the *Lanterne*. The latter is said to have been badly wounded. No further particulars have been received.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Address of George Francis Train to the American People.

DUBLIN, Monday, Oct. 19.

Mr. TRAIN has published an address to the American people, bidding the Irishmen to vote for Gen. GRANT for President, and adducing proofs to show that the Democratic Party is friendly to England. He denounces Tammany Hall, and declares that the voters of the Fifth Congressional District of New-York must take him as an independent candidate or not at all. In conclusion, he states that though the amount of their claims has been proffered to his creditors, they will not release him unless he is elected to Congress; and even in that event, it is possible they may still continue to hold him in jail.

Honors to the American Minister.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 19.

The Chamber of Commerce of this city have appointed Thursday, the 22d inst., as the day for the presentation of their address to Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, the Minister of the United States. His Honor the Mayor of Liverpool has invited Mr. JOHNSON to a dinner at the Town Hall, to be given in his honor on the 26th inst.

The Fenian Prisoners.

DUBLIN, Monday, Oct. 19.

The Marquis of Abercorn has refused to receive a Limerick deputation in favor of the Fenian prisoners.

The Houghton Races.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19—Midnight.

The Houghton race meeting commenced at Newmarket to-day. The Criterion Stakes for two years old was won by *Wild Oats*, beating *Beadsman*, second, *Healey*, third, and *Elhus*, fourth. Seven ran. The betting was four to one against *Wild Oats*, even on *Beadsman* and *Healey*, and twenty to one against *Elhus*.

AUSTRIA.

Reassembling of the Reichsrath.

VIENNA, Monday, Oct. 19.

The Reichsrath has reassembled. Many new bills, proposing important reforms, have been introduced in both Chambers.

MEXICO.

Government Troops Defeated by Revolutionists—Gen. Uraga Banished.

HAVANA, Monday, Oct. 19.

The following news has been received from Mexico: The Revolutionists have defeated a company of Government troops near Zapattampas. Several officers of the former Imperial army have lately been captured in rebel bands. Some Mexican soldiers who attempted to rob a Government conducta were captured, and have been carried to the capital. Fresh bands of guerrillas have made their appearance in Guerrero, and were causing much trouble to the inhabitants. GONZALES ORTEGA has recovered from his illness. He still remains at Saltillo. Mr. EDWARD PERRY has been empowered to act as the representative of the English holders of Mexican bonds. HORRORATO DOMINGUEZ, who was sentenced to death, has been reprieved. Gen. URAGA has been banished from the Republic. A bill for the abolition of capital punishment has been introduced into the Mexican Congress. ESCOBEDO has left the capital for Tampico, and CORTINA will shortly proceed to Matamoras. The concession to the Vera Cruz Railroad Company has been defeated in the Mexican Congress.

CUBA.

Movements of Santa Anna.

HAVANA, Monday, Oct. 19.

SANTA ANNA sailed yesterday for St. Thomas on the steamer *Pelayo*.

The Emigrant Convention at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Monday, Oct. 19.

The Convention of Delegates representing the different Emigration Societies in the United States, was permanently organized to-day. Delegates were present from New-York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Nebraska, District of Columbia and Maryland. Col. RUTZHANKER, of Chicago, was chosen President; F. FUNK, of Philadelphia, Vice-President, and Col. LUDWIG, of Missouri, and E. S. SCHMIT, of Washington, Secretaries. Various propositions were discussed in the morning and evening sessions. The main proceeding was the appointment of a Committee to arrange for a union of the Emigration Societies of the United States, and a Central Board. The proceedings were in German.

The "State-street Irregularities" in Court at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 19.

The case known as the "State-street Irregularities" came up for trial to-day in the United States Circuit Court before Judges CLIFFORD and LOWELL. The parties indicted are JULIUS F. HEARTWELL, CHARLES MELLEN, CHARLES H. WARD and EDWARD CARTER. The latter was not in Court. He is said to have absconded. HEARTWELL pleaded *nolle contendere*, and is under bail for sentence. The indictment in substance charges HEARTWELL, when Cashier of the United States Sub-Treasury in Boston, with using Government funds to the amount of $1,000,000, and implicates MELLEN, WARD & Co. as accomplices in the embezzlement. The trial will occupy several days.

LOUISIANA.

A Newspaper Office Sacked in Franklin—Political Excitement Throughout the State.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 19.

A dispatch received to-day from Franklin, La., states that the office of the *Attakapas Register*, published in Franklin, St. Mary's Parish, was sacked last night. The press was destroyed, and the type scattered. The editor and printers left for New-Orleans this morning. The dispatch says the citizens of Franklin and surrounding country are doing all in their power to preserve order. The negroes are making very bold threats, but have not made any attempt to carry them into execution. The town and parish are quiet at present.

The City of Jefferson, adjoining New-Orleans, has been considerably excited for several days over a Police imbroglio. That parish has lately been included in the lately created Metropolitan Police District.

A force was appointed and sent to take charge of that place. The existing authorities refused to surrender the city property, intending to have the matter tested in the courts. The Metropolitan Police made several unsuccessful attempts to take possession by force, making no appeal to the courts. They finally established a station of their own, and placed policemen on beats. A number of the latter, together with the Metropolitan Captain of Police, were arrested, but released on bond.

Last night, at midnight, a notorious negro named SANDY PACKER was arrested, having a sword and revolver in his possession. He accounted for them by saying he was an officer of the Metropolitan force, and had been guarding a church during the night.

Several negroes were arrested for parading the streets armed with Enfield rifles, United States cartridge-boxes and ammunition.

Rumors are afloat that the Metropolitan Police intend to take forcible possession of the Police Station-houses. This the existing authorities will resist. The Jefferson City authorities, who were elected at a recent election, are willing to submit to a judicial decision, but refuse to surrender otherwise.

The negroes were congregating to-day at Brashear City, La., where, it is said, one of the men who was assassinated at Franklin, Saturday night, is to be buried.

Arrivals from that section report apprehension of disturbance, and the families of citizens are being sent to places of safety. The citizens themselves are remaining.

The Recent Assassinations—Proceedings of the Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 19.

The body of Sheriff POPE, of St. Mary's Parish, killed Saturday night, arrived here this evening in charge of his wife *en route* to Pana, Christian County, Ill., his home. POPE was formerly Colonel of the Twenty-ninth Illinois Regiment. No clue to the assassins has been obtained. There is no immediate connection of the two murders with politics, except that both victims were prominent Radical leaders. The reports that families were leaving the neighborhood, through fears of violence, appear to have been unfounded. Persons who arrived from that Parish this evening say no one has left on that account, and quiet now prevails, though considerable excitement and apprehension existed at first.

Both Houses of the Legislature to-day passed a bill appropriating $10,000 as a reward for the detection of the perpetrators of the Franklin assassinations.

The House sustained the Governor's veto of the bill authorizing the city to issue $5,000,000 in bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, to be placed on the market, and the proceeds applied to the redemption of the city currency. The vote stood 50 to 27. The veto meets with universal approval.

To-morrow is the last legal day of the session. The Legislature is in session to-night.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Progress of the Canvass—The Tickets of the Two Parties—The Question of the Necessity of Troops.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, Oct. 19.

Both parties are working vigorously. The Republicans are jubilant over the elections in the Northern States, and the Democrats are disappointed, but determined and confident of carrying this State. Both parties have full electoral and Congressional tickets in the field. On the Republican ticket are BYRON LAFLIN, formerly of New-York, and A. H. GALLOWAY, a colored man; all the others are natives of this State. On the Democratic ticket all are natives of this State and enfranchised. On the Republican Congressional ticket all the candidates are natives of this State, except DAVID HEATON and J. T. DAVESE. Mr. BOYDEN is on an independent ticket; he opposes Radicalism but will vote for GRANT. Mr. TOURGEE, formerly of Ohio, and Mr. FRENCH, formerly of Washington City, having been ruled off the Democratic ticket, all the candidates are natives of the State. Both parties look for success in the coming election.

Gov. HOLDEN has suspended the order for organizing a detailed militia. Gen. MILES has distributed the Fortieth United States Regiment as follows: two companies in Raleigh, two in Goldsboro, one in Weldon, one in Plymouth, one in Fayetteville, one in Charlotte, one in Greensboro, all colored troops. One company of white troops belonging to a heavy artillery regiment and armed as infantry, arrived here from Fortress Monroe on Saturday.

The Democrats say there is no need of troops in the State, unless to prevent negro outrages and violence. They affirm that there is no foundation for Gov. HOLDEN's and Gen. MILES' suspicions or rumors about the Democratic organizations arming. They suspect that the Union Leagues are arming. The Democrats, when they purchase any arms, say they are for individual protection, and not for any organization hostile to the Government. Gov. HOLDEN professes only a desire and purpose to preserve order and protect the State; and the Democrats disclaim all desire or purpose to interfere with the suffrage of the blacks. They declare they will not interfere with or change the State Government, except by ballot; but the Republicans seem to think otherwise. The Democrats say they have no objection to white United States troops remaining in the State, and apprehend no disturbance.

There have been several robberies of money, &c., in various sections of the State recently, by armed disguised squads.

In the Superior Court here, last week, a colored man was tried for an attempted outrage on a colored girl. He chose his jury from the white people and former slaveholders alone and was acquitted on the evidence.

A colored soldier named ALEXANDER C. WILLIS, a member of the Fortieth United States Regiment, who was tried and convicted six months ago for the murder of a colored citizen, has been sentenced by Judge WATTS to be hung on the 6th of November, the execution to take place in the prison.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* differs totally with the New-York *World* and other papers in changing the Democratic candidates, and denounces the movement.

Gen. LITTLEFIELD, of Pennsylvania, has returned to this city. He is reported to be the owner of the *Standard*, Gov. HOLDEN's organ.

Disaster on Lake Huron.

PORT SARNIA, Canada, Monday, Oct. 19.

Her Majesty's gunboat *Prince Alfred*, on her way down from Goderich on Saturday, fell in with the barge *Paragon*, loaded with lumber, which was waterlogged. Two of the crew had been washed overboard and perished. A woman and her little daughter died on the wreck from cold and exposure. The Captain and two sailors were found in the rigging, and were rescued. The gunboat succeeded in towing the barge to this port, and handed her over to the United States Consul. The gale on Friday night was very severe in this neighborhood. Several vessels were reported dismantled on Lake Huron, and another barge (name unknown) was lost.

GEN. BUTLER.

The Baltimore Cases—Conclusion of the Argument for the Defence—The Case Submitted.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 19.

The Butler cases were resumed to-day in the Superior Court in this City, the attendance being equally as large as on previous days. Shortly after 10 A. M. Hon. Mr. SCHLEY, the associate counsel for Gen. BUTLER, appeared, and at once opened the concluding argument for the defence.

Producing a large number of authorities to sustain his statements and copious notes of the arguments advanced by the opposition, he began at the beginning, as one might say, and reviewed every point urged by MERRICK, ADDISON and BRENT, the counsel for the plaintiff, reciting decisions quoted by them, with others more recent, stronger and more conclusive; and, as was generally conceded by all candid-minded men present, he showed up the case in a new light, although he presented no new issues different from those urged by Mr. CUSHING. But he strengthened that gentleman's argument greatly by producing authorities in our own State refuting the declarations of the opposition as to the provisions of Maryland State laws. The question of jurisdiction as applying to the power of this Court to detain, arrest and try a citizen of another State while passing through our own State on his way to his home, he was disposed to waive almost entirely, although he held it was a clearly acknowledged principle of law, that no such right existed either in this or any other State in this Union; but he rested chiefly on the palpable violation of the Constitution by the Sheriff's deputy in arresting a member of Congress, who, under that instrument, was exempted from arrest. Upon this claim of irregularity he asked and expected the vacation of the writ upon which his client was now in court. Tracing the English laws from the earliest days of Magna Charta down to the present, as also American authorities, upon the subject, he first claimed the right of exemption from arrest for his client, and having shown this exemption right, he reviewed the facts in the case. It had been declared that Gen. BUTLER had not been arrested, but he insisted that a writ was served and a summons was presented for him to appear before this Court to answer certain charges. The very penalty attached to this summons made it an arrest. He was not touched, but he was ordered, under a certain penalty, to appear, and was thus actually in durance, because in dread of punishment if he failed to respond. Mr. SCHLEY produced the rules of the Court, which were very severe, as applying to a case of contempt of its authority, and, quoting the penalty, claimed that this constituted an arrest, because no sane man would dare to ignore it.

He continued with much eloquence and marked ability for two and a half hours, when the case was submitted to the Court, who held it under *curia*. It is generally believed that the decision will be adverse to BUTLER, but no just grounds for such an impression exist, as Judge DOBBIN is a man of the purest integrity, and the case for BUTLER has been argued in the most masterly style.

Important Cases Before the United States District Court, at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Oct. 19.

In the United States District Court, to-day, the following cases came up: ANDREW J. HALL, for conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with tobacco, held in bonds for $3,000. ALFRED G. DALL and ANDREW J. HALL, for making a false bond to defraud the Government, held in bonds for $3,000 each. CHARLES MELLARD, for conspiracy to defraud the Government, held in bonds for $5,000. PETER RUGI, for having and passing counterfeit money, held in bonds for $3,000. H. K. LAWRENCE, for conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with whisky, held in bonds for $5,000. GEO. W. HOWE, for making a false bond to defraud the Government, (a tobacco case,) held in bonds for $5,000. Capt. DAN. ABLE, conspiring to defraud the Government by removing spirits, and having the same unlawfully in his possession, held in bonds of $5,000. Gen. E. B. BROWN, on the same charge, held in bonds of $10,000; FRANCIS G. FLANAGAN, on the same charge, held in bonds of $10,000. CHARLES E. MAURICE, on the same charge, held in bonds of $5,000.

Gen. BLAIR left this city for Mattoon, Ill., this afternoon, where he is to speak.

Election Frauds in Ohio—Arrests of Prominent Democrats.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Monday, Oct. 19.

A warrant was issued on Saturday by the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, for the arrest of Hon. E. F. DICKINSON, of Fremont, the Democratic Congressman elect from the Ninth District, on a charge of issuing fraudulent naturalization papers to secure his own election. He will be taken to Cleveland to-day for examination. J. H. MCARDLE, the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, of Sandusky, was arrested yesterday at Fremont by the United States Marshal, on a similar process, for complicity in the same frauds, Mr. DICKINSON being summoned as a witness against him.

A Jailor of the Clinton Prison Stabbed by a Convict.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 19.

M. V. BATES, the pricipal keeper of the Clinton Prison, was very severely stabbed in the shoulder by a convict named MULLIGAN, who is a desperate character. MULLIGAN had been locked in his cell for some misconduct, and it became necessary to move him for some purpose. MULLIGAN objected, saying he might be shot, but would not go. This was reported to Mr. BATES, who immediately entered the cell. Thereupon MULLIGAN sprung upon the keeper and stabbed him with a knife which he had concealed in his sleeve. MULLIGAN was quickly secured. Mr. BATES' wound is long and deep.

Probable Murder in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 19.

The body of an unknown man, supposed to be a passenger by one of the Lake steamers, was found this morning in a slip near the Niagara Elevator. The man had evidently been murdered. There were two gashes made by a hatchet in his forehead, and one on the back of the head. The arms were pinioned and the pockets turned inside out. The deceased was apparently 25 years of age. He has black curly hair, mustache and goatee trimmed close.

Arrest for Issuing Fraudulent Naturalization Papers.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Monday, Oct. 19.

J. H. MCARDLE, of Fremont, Clerk of the Court, was arrested and brought here on Saturday, charged with issuing fraudulent naturalization papers. His examination continued through Saturday and to-day and is still in progress. MCARDLE and others will doubtless be held for trial in January. Judge DICKINSON, member of Congress elect from the Ninth District, is here as a witness.

Accident on the North Carolina Railroad.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Oct. 19.

Two trains, one of them having MCGINLEY's Circus Troupe on board, ran into each other on Saturday night on the North Carolina Railroad, near Harrisburg. Five persons were seriously wounded.

Yellow Fever at Cape Verde Islands.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 19.

The United States Consul at Santiago, Cape Verde Islands, under date of August, reports that port as infected with yellow fever. He says there have been few deaths, although there has been much sickness.

Railroad Accident Near Cayuga.

CAYUGA, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 19.

As the 4 o'clock P. M. train west was crossing Cayuga Lake, and when about half way across the water, the boiler of the locomotive exploded, throwing the fragments into the lake. Four men were riding on the engine, none of whom were seriously injured. There was great consternation among the passengers, but fortunately none of the cars were thrown from the track.

Further Official Returns of the Pennsylvania Election.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 19.

The following is the official vote of Pike County, Penn.: Democratic, 1,269; Republican, 338; Democratic majority, 931.

The Vote in Indiana.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, of Saturday, publishes a statement of the vote in Indiana, the returns from fifty-six of the ninety-two counties being official. These returns show a net Democratic gain in the State over the election of 1866, when a Governor was last chosen, of 13,225, and a Republican majority of 977. The *Journal* says that the full official returns are not likely much to change this result.

The returns from Pennsylvania, all but four counties, being official, give a Republican majority of 10,350.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 19.—The National Methodist Sunday School Convention continued its sessions to-day in this city. Addresses were made by Bishops JANES and THOMPSON and Rev. GILBERT HAVENS, editor of *Zion's Herald*. The anniversary exercises were held this evening. Rev. C. H. FOWLER, of Chicago, preached a sermon, and reports were submitted, showing the present number of Methodist Sunday Schools in the United States to be 15,875, and of teachers and scholars, 1,335,491, an increase of 78,555 during the past year. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, passed through this city to-day on his way to Boston.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Monday Oct. 19.—A great Democratic meeting was held here to-day. Delegations came from all the surrounding counties, and at least 6,000 voters were present. Col. GLICK, candidate for Governor, made an able speech. To-night Gen. C. W. BLAIR addressed a meeting of about 3,000 people. A torchlight procession over a mile long paraded the streets to-night. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 19.—MARY KELLY, a domestic in this city, was accidentally shot by her lover, DENNIS BROSNIHAN, last evening and was fatally wounded.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE DISCORDANT DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic Panic.

From the World of Monday, Oct. 19.

GOV. SEYMOUR's conception of the Presidential canvass was, from the beginning, just and sagacious. His discerning judgment was never misled by fanciful analogies between a political canvass and a military campaign. Success in an election is purely a thing of numbers. The largest political army being always sure of victory, the fate of battle is determined at the recruiting stations. Gov. SEYMOUR accordingly saw the *supreme importance of so shaping the canvass as to make proselytes.* So far as the canvass has been put upon a different footing, it was done by influences by which Gov. SEYMOUR's deliberate judgment was overborne.

The result of the recent elections having vindicated his sagacity, he owes it to himself and the party to assume that position of authority which belongs to his abilities, and which the masses of the party crave that he should take. A statesman upon whom a nomination is thrust, violates no obligation of honor in retaining his individuality, and giving free utterance to his independent judgment—especially when the safety of the party demands such a service. Having witnessed the results of interior leadership, it is his duty to bring back the canvass to the moderate and proselytizing ground on which it was his original wish to place it. *After these defeats, the masses of the Democracy need words of encouragement from their trusted leader.* The Democratic masses are never so wronged as by those who underrate their intelligence. They see through and scorn the legerdemain by which facts are softened or colored; but they will listen with profound respect to the sober counsels of a sincere statesman, who knows no art but robust integrity, and has too much respect for popular good sense to fear that anything would be lost by a faithful exposure of the situation. Nothing is so persuasive or so steadying as truth, spoken with honest courage. The Democratic masses yearn for the truth from the lips of the statesman who, besides being their accepted candidate, has the clearest head, the best gifts of utterance, the largest power to command attention, the greatest moral weight, of any man in the party. They do not desire him to prophesy smooth deceits, but to tell them, in all honest plainness, why they have failed, and now they may yet succeed. A party cannot subsist upon vaporing and make-believe. *Unless we can change the aspect of the canvass, we shall have a repetition in November of a result like that which has overtaken us in the preliminary contest.* If anybody tells the people that things look as well as they stand, or that nothing which can now be done would better them, *he is in the first case dishonest, and in the second mistaken.*

Gov. SEYMOUR can now aid us much, *but Gen. Blair can aid us far more, in a different way, by a chivalric abnegation superior to all eloquence.*

Not the Time to Swap Horses Now.

From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 16.

Some would-be-wise men in the East, who find a fitting mouthpiece in the New-York *World*, advise SEYMOUR and BLAIR to resign, so that what these wiseacres consider a more popular ticket may be nominated. Not only is the advice absurd, but it is difficult not to believe that it is treacherous, because, while a compliance with it would prove fatal, it will, though promptly and scornfully rejected, prove damaging. And this effect must have been foreseen. It is clearly inevitable. Nothing but the political insignificance of those who give the advice could save it from damaging the party; and we very much fear that their political insignificance is not so utter as the good of the party and of the country would require. However, we shall see.

Their advice is certainly in the last degree foolish. We must cross the swollen stream of this canvass on the steed that we mounted at the shore. It will not do to swap horses in the very middle of the surging current. We must fight out this fight on the line that we now hold. To attempt to change front not merely in the face but under the fire of the enemy would be the flower of madness. The party would never survive the attempt. Let the perilous suggestion be instantly stamped out.

A Betrayal of Party Interests.

From the Boston Courier, Oct. 18.

The readers of the New-York *World* were struck with inexpressible amazement upon receiving their copies of that paper of Thursday and Friday last. The feeling in this quarter was one made up partly of uncertainty, partly of indignation—uncertainty, because it could not be known upon what authority, or for what reasons not apparent, such extraordinary intimation could have been ventured upon; indignation, at a course of speculation in the columns of a leading journal which amounted to nothing less than a betrayal of party interests, essential to the interests of the country, unless the most imperative reasons could be shown for the intimations in question. It was really inconceivable that a journal in confidential relations with the Democratic Party should assume, upon its own mere notion, to give a new direction to the action of the party at such an untimely moment. To advise the party to abandon its candidates, to whom its faith and its energies were pledged, on the very eve of election, seemed equally treacherous and presumptuous. To recommend such an ignominious flight, before the battle is fairly begun, and when the skirmish in the face of a formidable foe has proved anything but discouraging, can only be properly stigmatized as the rankest cowardice. Better, far better, the most disastrous defeat, with honor, and holding together, as we should then hold, the true men of a true cause, than such a dastardly relinquishment of our position, involving everlasting disgrace, and the practical dissolution of the party. For we do not see with what shadow of confidence the hope could be entertained of rallying its demoralized and despondent forces.

A Change of Candidates Useless.

From the Lynchburg Virginian, Oct. 19.

Some of the New-York Democrats, headed by the *World*, seeing that a mistake has been made, suggest the withdrawal of their present candidates and the substitution of others. We are suprised to perceive that the *National Intelligencer* favors this idea. It is too late, gentlemen, for this is no time to swap horses. *You were very unfortunate in your nominations, for Gen. Blair's indiscreet letter, especially, has cost you thousands* of votes. But it is useless to change now. A change would be contession of weakness, and even that is fatal to success, where thousands of unprincipled office-seekers are always looking for the strong side. The skirmishing that has taken place indicates now that the Conservatives would lose the battle under any commander. It is no use to change.

Unwise, if Not Ridiculously Silly.

From the Richmond Examiner & Enquirer, Oct. 19.

It is now proposed by some of the Democratic papers, the *Word* and the *National Intelligencer*, conspicuously, to change the nominations and amend the platform. Upon the general principles for the prosecution of a political campaign, we think such a change would be exceedingly unwise, and, coming as it would upon the eve of the great battle, it might turn out ridiculously silly and absurd. Nevertheless, the Northern Democracy, through their recognized leaders, ought to be left to exercise their own judgment about the matter; but let them take the responsibility for whatever they may do.

Too Ridiculous for Serious Consideration.

From the Chicago Times, Oct. 17.

If the story were not so very ridiculous, we might comment upon it with some seriousness. That Radicalism wished, from the bottom of its heart, that the Democratic candidates had withdrawn, we can easily understand, and it was "the wish that was father to the thought." But why should the Democratic candidates withdraw, except to please Radicalism? Have not the recent elections developed a democratic power of such magnitude as to make assurance doubly sure of victory in November? Have they not demonstrated that the Democracy can elect their candidates if they will? How small is the adverse majority in Indiana, and in Pennsylvania, which has to be overcome. The Democracy will march forward, proudly and confidently, with the standard-bearers of their choice. If to victory, how grand the consummation. If to defeat, sublime faith in the eternal justice of their principles has taught them that their triumph still is only a question of time.

The Evil Counsels Indignantly Rejected.

From the Rochester Union, Oct. 16.

The Democracy with one voice indignantly reject the evil counsels of the *World*. They have enlisted for the good fight upon a platform in which, from top to bottom, they religiously believe, and under the leadership of standard-bearers they will not desert because they happen for the moment to be enveloped in clouds of calumny produced by the enemy's fire. And they are going to fight the battle upon that platform and under those standard-bearers to the bitter end. Were they to substitute the Sermon on the Mount for the former, and were it possible for them to substitute angels from Heaven for the latter, the unscrupulous foe would continue to pour out his volume of vituperation, and wag his slanderous tongue just the same, and with just the same effect upon his deluded partisans, as now. Onward is the word; and let those who have not the courage to go on, fly to the rear and cease their distractions.

Ill-Judged and Foolish Counsel.

From the Philadelphia Age, Oct. 19.

The ill-judged and foolish counsel of a few faint-hearted spirits in other cities to alter our base and change our commanders, produced no effect upon us but to strengthen our determination to continue the fight more boldly, more earnestly, and more resolutely than ever. We knew that here, in the midst of our victorious legions in this great city, such advice would be spurned with scorn and contempt. We did not believe that in the whole Democratic army, there would be enough such recreants found to fill a good-sized omnibus—enough weak-kneed brethren in the ranks to command even a respectful hearing in regard to the fatal policy proposed by those who should have sought to tighten the Democratic armor, instead of attempting to strip it off in the face of an insolent and defiant foe. If the Democratic National Convention had made mistakes, as by some imagined, we thought, and still think, it too late to correct them now. It is not for us to impugn the actions of that body, even if we now learned that possible errors had been committed. Having, for several months past, honestly and zealously advocated its candidates and its principles, we could not be guilty of the gross inconsistency of endeavoring to prove by a single stroke of the pen, that all along we have been deceived ourselves, and were, at the same time, daily laboring to deceive the people. If others can find any comfort or consolation in such a course, they are at liberty to pursue it, but we cannot follow them. We do not believe there are two men living in the Union to-day, who, if placed on the Democratic ticket to-morrow, would poll more Democratic votes in November than SEYMOUR and BLAIR. To-day we again advance the old Democratic banner—on its folds are written our eternal principles—and we will keep it flying at our mast-head, just as it is, until defeat overtakes it, and then we will sadly fold it, but hopefully, away, until a new struggle invites us to fling it again to the breeze in defence of our common liberties.

A Sharp Rebuke of the Managers of the New-York Convention.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 15.

The body of men who, it is supposed, coerced MR. SEYMOUR's nomination, professed inexpressible repugnance to Judge CHASE, and yet were guilty of the monstrous inconsistency of nominating the man who attended the Convention with the avowed object of securing the nomination of Judge CHASE.

There were two alternatives before the New-York Convention, viz.: to nominate a man with a view to his election, or to nominate one wholly upon principle. CHASE would have done for the first, PENDLETON or HENDRICKS for the second.

FRANK P. BLAIR.

His Funeral Oration in St. Louis—A Rambling Talk—His Willingness to Go to the Rear on Demand.

The St. Louis *Democrat* gives the following report of Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR's response to the serenade in that city on Friday night last:

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I am deeply grateful to you for this manifestation of friendship and confidence, attested by the attendance of this vast multitude here this evening. It is especially, my fellow-citizens, grateful to me as coming from my old friends and neighbors at any time, and I return you my most cordial thanks, coming from my heart. Everything that I am, all the honors that have been lavished upon me, have been the gift of your favor and partiality. But for the confidence of my friends here, and throughout the State, I could have accomplished nothing. But, my friends, I speak to you from a full heart, when I give to you my most cordial, my deepest thanks, and I come before you to-night not dismayed, not terrified nor discouraged. [Cheers and a voice: "That is what we want to have."] I come from the stricken fields over which our adversaries are now saluting each other for the victory they have won—such another victory, in the language of a great conqueror of old would be worse than a defeat. They have won the field in this preliminary skirmish, but they have inflicted no wounds except those which will raise the Democracy to renewed effort. They have held fast by meagre majorities to States in which they counted their 50,000 majorities but a few years back, and now if they have held them at all, it has been by the unparalleled effort and the expenditure of vast sums of money extorted from the people by their unequal laws. [Cries of "Bondholders," "That is so."] My friends, Democrats without arms in their hands, with nothing but their naked hands and their unconquerable hearts, have almost grasped the victory in this preliminary skirmish from our enemies, and we believe it is within the reach, aye, we believe that with our good cause inspiring us, and the heart of every Democrat ready to make every sacrifice necessary to accomplish the victory, we shall at last grasp the victory and tear it from their brow. [Cheers.] This is no holiday fight. This is an election transcending in importance any that was ever held within the bounds of our country. If we are defeated in it it is my candid belief that there will never be another Presidential election in America. [Cheers.] These people have already established despotism in ten States of the Union; why shall they not establish it in all? I speak to a people who can well appreciate what Radical tyranny and despotism is. [A voice—"That is so."] I speak to a people who have been ground to dust beneath the tread of Radicalism—they know what it means, they know what proscription and prosecution, what fraudulent voting, what disfranchisement, and what the bayonet can do to maintain in power men who have not the confidence of the tithe of the people in this State. My fellow-citizens, this State Government in Missouri, so-called, which obtained power by the aid of the bayonets of Iowa, of Illinois, and of all of these adjacent States, which never would have had power but for these bayonets, driving from the polls the people entitled to their suffrage—this minority has maintained its own power down to this day by proscribing thousands and tens of thousands, by disfranchising thousands of men, each one of whom was more loyal than any of those who are the leaders of this Radical Party. [Cheers] And now, every day in this city and in this State we have seen men driven ignominiously away from the registering office, men who are and have been loyal to the Government from the outbreak of the war—driven away by Registrars who are spotted and stained all over with disloyalty—insulted and driven from the registering office by these men, irresponsible, and protected in their irresponsible acts by laws of the Legislature preventing the courts to be opened to bring them to responsibility. That is what they call a Republican Government. You see it every day. You know the Radical meaning of a Republican Government; it is that the Governor shall have the appointment of the Registrars, and the Registrars of the voters, and of all the voters, so that the Governor might in fact, without all this circumlocution, appoint the members of Congress, and of the Legislature, and State officers, without going through this expensive and circuitous process. No man is allowed to vote unless by the permission of the Registrar of his county—often the meanest man in his county. [Voice—"I will swear to it. That is so."] No man holds the right of suffrage in this State under any law; he holds it at the will of some individual of his county, who can reject him with or without cause. Is that Republicanism? [A voice—"It is despotism."] Can these Radicals themselves hold up their heads without shame? They are permitted to vote because the Registrar thinks they will vote as he desires them to vote, and if one of them had the courage and the independence to declare his intention to vote otherwise than the Registrar desires him to vote, could he be rejected without recourse, without holding that man to any kind of responsibility, and this is what you call Republicanism? [A voice—"No we don't."] This is what claims for itself the highest standard, the most exalted species of Republicanism, that is Radicalism. There is no despotism that ever existed on the face of the earth more absolute, more irresponsible, than those men who are set apart by the Chief Magistrate of the State to permit other men to vote, or to reject whom he will. [A voice—"Three cheers for FRANK P. BLAIR." Cheers.] And yet, my fellow-citizens, there are Radicals aspiring to be esteemed men of respectability and decency, proclaiming themselves better Republicans than their neighbors, who not only allow this thing to be done without censure, but absolutely support by their influence these nefarious and indefensible measures, which subject every man in the State, and in his dearest rights—in that right which makes him a citizen and a free man—subjects him to the will of some individual of his own county. Why? BONAPARTE's universal suffrage does not compare in infamy to this. [His universal suffrage permits all men to vote who will vote for him, and none others. [Laughter.] So does Radicalism. [A voice—"And TOM FLETCHER."] So does TOM FLETCHER—TOM FLETCHER, the chief of Radicalism in this State, just as BROWNLOW is the chief of Radicalism in Tennessee. [A voice—"Chief of Railroads, too."] Yes, my fellow-citizens; and these things naturally and necessarily follow upon this absolute and arbitrary power which these men have seized, and of which they have possessed themselves. The next thing you would predict of such men is that they would plunder the public, take the property of the State, confiscate it for their own private use; and does not every man in this State know that all the public property belonging to this State that was to have been held to pay its debts has been confiscated by these cormorants and put into their pockets. The robbery of the public of its mere property follows naturally and necessarily upon the robbery of the people of their suffrages, the only thing that holds our public officers to responsibility; but when they are responsible only to those voters whom they themselves make, who alone are allowed to vote by their permission, it takes away all responsibility; there ceases to be any, and they can rob and steal with impunity, and have the applause of their followers for doing so. Where are the railroads of the State, which cost millions and millions of dollars? Where is the school land of the State? Where is the bank property that once belonged to the people of the State? All swallowed up by the instruments of the Radical Party, and yet taxation descends upon you with a double and treble weight, to make up for the deficiencies which they have robbed from your State Treasury; and as Radicalism has done in the State, it has done in the nation, and is now doing, and will even do worse than anything you have yet experienced. I alluded to the fact that ten of the States had been put under martial law; that no men in those States had any right to be protected and covered by the guarantees of the Constitution; that they had struck down one after the other [all of the great landmarks of liberties, established and set up by our ancestors, and transmitted to us. Not only have they done that, but this rump of a Congress—this mere fragment of a Congress has taken from the Executive the power and the prerogatives vested in him by the Constitution. [A voice, "Three cheers for FRANK P. BLAIR." Cheers.] The power to command the army of the United States, delegated to the President by these words of the Constitution, making him Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, has been taken away, and the army given over to the command of the gentleman designated as their candidate for the Presidency. The pardoning power, given to the Executive by the express language of the Constitution, has been usurped and taken away by them. They were exercising the right to pardon as the only power in the Government having the right to extend the clemency which was once vested in the Executive. They have pardoned JOE BROWN and other rebels of that stripe, because they have united their fortunes with the Radicals. They have pardoned all such as would vote their ticket throughout the South, just as in Missouri. They have not only pardoned the rebels, but they have selected rebels for their highest offices, if they would only unite their fortunes with the Radicals. [Voices—DRAKE, DRAKE.] Gentlemen, there is no need to give any names, for all of them are in the same category. [A Voice—How about DRAKE? What about CHASE?] Why, just let him quack as much as he pleases. [Laughter.] He, my fellow-citizens, is only formidable so long as the manacles are on your limbs, and the point to which I desire to bring you is this: That in this struggle we have everything at stake: that it is the preservation of free, constitutional government in America; that if we fail in it the Republic falls with us. [A voice—"No such word as fail."] It becomes a mere appendage of the military chieftain, who is lifted to power in the name of the President, but who never will leave the Presidential mansion alive. [Sensation followed by applause. I know that gentleman well. I have nothing to say against him personally. I have no intention of derogating from his great merits as a soldier, and I have no desire to tarnish any of the laurels which he won in the services that he gave to the country during the late war, but I have just as little design of surrendering absolute power into the hands of any man, no matter how illustrious he may have made his name in this late war. He comes back a conqueror, and as by treating these States in violation of the Constitution as conquered Provinces, he shows his intention to treat the whole people of this country as conquered Provinces if he should ever be able to make that one stepping-stone, and arm himself with the Presidential power. That is my judgment of his character and his design, and I can argue well of what the intention of his party is from what his party have already done. It is idle to tell me that they entertain no such design; it is idle to say that that party which has trampled down the plainest and most palpable constitutional rights of the citizen, who have not hesitated to violate that Constitution which they have themselves sworn to maintain and support; it is idle to tell me that after having gone thus far that they will hesitate to go further. Nothing will make them hesitate except the public sentiment of this nation, speaking out in tones that they cannot misapprehend, and telling them, thus far and no further shall they go. [Cheers.] My fellow-citizens, the liberties of a great nation are worthy of a contest that will make that contest memorable forever in history. The struggle that you are now waging is not to elevate any individual; it is not to put down any other individuals. Individuals sink into insignificance in importance when compared with the transcendent objects for which we contend—the preservation of the Republic in its pristine purity; for the restoration of our Constitution, for its maintenance, and to transmit it unchanged, in all its greatness, and all its beauty untarnished, to those who are to come after us. That is the combat which we wage. It is worthy of the deepest devotion of every patriot, and it should inspire you with a courage superhuman to enter this combat and declare yourselves as men, and I tell you that the glory of having participated in the restoration of our Constitution and of free constitutional government—the glory of having participated in this struggle and borne a share in it will adorn every man who has entered upon it and who bears himself like a man. [Cheers.] It will be an inheritance to transmit to his children—a proud inheritance, an honor of which your children hereafter will be proud, when these Radicals will sink their heads in shame, when the passions of the hour have passed, and when they remember that they aided and abetted this atrocious attempt to subject the great and glorious white race on this continent to these semi-barbarous, half civilized negroes, [cheers,] they will have shown themselves to be unworthy of the pale faces that they wear. [Laughter.] They will have shown themselves to be unworthy of the great race from which they descended. Those who are willing to subject their own race to an alien and semi-barbarous race I say will, in time to come, hang their heads in shame. [Three cheers for FRANK P. BLAIR.]

My fellow-citizens, this Government was created by white men; and I have always held to the doctrine that the presence here and the contact of our people with the black race was a contamination to us; that they are unsuited to be associated with white men in any capacity, [cheers] social or political; that they have shown themselves to be unsuited for it by their history stretching back four thousand years; for during all that period they have shown that they were incapable of creating and maintaining any Government of any kind or description for themselves; and how is it, after such an experience, that they are to be thrust into a share of our Government, and to be given control over the white race that formed this Government? For in the South they have an exclusive control of this Government, created by the white race. While upon the very principles avowed by these people themselves, who declare over and over again that intelligence is the only sure foundation for a republican government—how can they, after proclaiming that, as they have done throughout the country and its length and breadth—how can they now confer the privilege of government upon this race, whom they know to be ignorant and uneducated, and take away the power of government from the educated and polished white race living in those States. It is palpable hypocrisy. It is an assumption in the face of the world that all their professions have been hypocritical and insincere. They confide the Government to negroes in preference to white men, because they have forfeited the confidence of the white race. Now, my fellow-citizens, I can tell you why they admit them to a share of political power; they admit them because they are the most convenient of all tools to be used by a despot in putting down the white, civilized race of this country. They propose to use their thews and sinews and arm them with muskets, as they are now armed throughout the entire South, and put down our white race at the South, who are disarmed and at their mercy. They are to be used to subjugate not only the white race of the South, but to subjugate the white race at the North likewise, because these people have no aspiration for liberty in any senses of the word in which we understand it, and they are content to be the instrument of any persons who will satiate their brutal desires, and these are the men selected with this view who are to aid in the suppression of the liberties of the American people, and in order to aid them whole scores of these States are disfranchised, and in your own State, and in the State of Tennessee, and the next move will be to disfranchise the people of the other States of the North and West by making test oaths requiring them to take oaths in matters of opinion, and if they can disfranchise a man for one set of opinions, why not for another? Why not for his religious opinions as well as for his political opinions? Why not exclude all of the men who have belonged to any church that does not come up exactly to their sanctimonious ideas?

My fellow-citizens, the principle which these men have established embraces any opinion that they may choose to have with their laws. We can, my fellow-citizens, if this be constitutional, this act under which so many of our fellow-citizens have been disfranchised with or without proof, whether they take the test oath or not,—any other set of opinions may be equally put under the bann of their legislation, and those who do not come up to their ideas may be rejected as voters, and thus they will go on, narrowing the circle—narrowing it each year and each day—the circle of voters, till they have confined it to a certain number of their own instruments upon whom they can rely in any emergency. Now, my fellow-citizens, in this contest which is before us, both in this State and in the nation, there is everything to appeal to your hearts, to excite your enthusiasm, and to impel you to effort, to overthrow a despotism that is circling around you and crushing you, and will destroy you like—like, my fellow-citizens, the embrace of an anaconda, crushing every bone in your body; each year, each day is narrowing the circle that they are putting around you, or with which they are girding you around; and if we have any manhood in the State, if there is left one particle of the spirit of our ancestors, we will resolve here to-night to exert every effort to leave nothing undone to overthrow this party and maintain the institutions which our fathers transmitted to us. [Three cheers and a voice, "We want you to lead us."]

My fellow-citizens, I am a candidate of the Democratic Party [cheers] for a very distinguished position, and I expect to be a candidate so long as they desire it; [renewed cheers;] so long as I can avail to help it and the great cause which we have all at heart. But, my fellow-citizens, it will be no sacrifice to me, or, rather, it will be a work of pleasure to me to surrender that position whenever, by so doing, I can add one vote to the strength of the Democracy in this State or any other of the States. [Cheers.] I am not a candidate for the purpose of embarrassing and frustrating and defeating principles which have my cordial support; and when I cease to be of use in one capacity, I am willing to try it in another; [cheers;] and as I call upon you, my fellow-citizens, to-night, for the great cause which we have all espoused, as I call upon you not to hesitate to make any sacrifice demanded to gain for us the victory, so am I ready to make any; so am I ready to go around and do anything—to take upon my shoulders any burden or to lay down any that may have been conferred upon me heretofore. [Cries of "Bully."] And now, my fellow-citizens, to allude to that rumor which is in our midst here to-day. [Voices, "That's what we want."] It has been said here that both the candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency have signified their intention to decline in favor of some other candidate. All I have to say is, that both of the candidates have always, from the moment they were nominated to this moment, and will always be ready to lay down their candidacy when it can no longer be of service to the Democratic Party of the country. [Cheers.] If it should be thought now—if it should be believed—that by so doing we could add to the strength of the Democratic Party, and give it a better chance of victory, you will find that you are not mistaken either in your candidate for the Presidency or the Vice-Presidency; for they will justify in your eyes the great honor and distinction you have conferred upon them, by showing that they are not unworthy and not insensible to the honor. [A voice—"We want no CHASE." Other voices—"No! no!"] That is for you to say. [Voices—"Well done! No! No! Hurrah for BLAIR!"] I don't want you, my fellow-citizens——[interrupted by confusion and general cries of "Blair! Blair!"] I feel, my fellow-citizens, that I have detained you sufficiently, [cries of "Go on, go on,"] and that I have taxed your patience long enough here to-night. I shall be among you again before this election is over. I do not intend to abandon the field, in one sense, at least. I mean to bear my share of this battle—whether in the ranks or as an officer will depend upon the wishes of the Democratic Party. And I do not desire, my fellow-citizens, an expression from you here to-night on that subject. I want that it should be considered by you calmly and dispassionately, without regard to the feelings of any man, because the feelings of individuals are nothing in the scale as compared with the great objects which we all have in view—that of success and the restoration of our country. I thank you, my fellow-citizens, now for your patient audience, and I thank you still more for the devotion which you have shown to the great cause of constitutional government, and with this I beg that you will allow me to bid you good night.

OHIO.

The Ohio Tenth District—Address from Mr. Ashley.

To the Republicans of the Tenth District:

After what has transpired, I will be pardoned if, on the eve of my departure to engage in the campaign in other States, I show some anxiety for the unity in this district of the great party for which I have labored so long, and especially for the success of our cause in November.

Every considerate man knows that harmony and party success can only be secured by fidelity to the fairly expressed will of the majority. All will concede that we cannot have party success or harmony by making war on each other. In view of the mighty interests involved in the pending struggle, I appeal to every Republican in the district, especially to my personal friends, to go to work in earnest, and when the great battle opens in November to be well organized and charge along the whole line in unbroken columns upon the works of the enemy.

All loyal men comprehend the necessity of electing GRANT and COLFAX. In the face of the enemy let us so far as possible forget all local feuds and personal grievances; let us even forget the mistakes of professed Republicans, who, from whatever cause, either openly or secretly confederated in our late Congressional contest with the enemy, and gave him a temporary triumph; let all now go to work with a will and aid in healing up all divisions and in securing the largest possible majority in the district for our noble standard-bearers. This is far more important than a personal fight over any man.

I appeal with confidence to the noble men and women of the district who have so often and so generously sustained me in all the extraordinary political contests through which I have been compelled to pass, and ask them to sustain with undiminished zeal our cause and our candidates, that justice may be established and the country have unity and peace.

I shall ever remember with gratitude the Christian and anti-slavery men of this district for their personal friendship and for their unfaltering support. During the events of ten years in which I have been in Congress, I have labored with a diligence which never tired, and a will which never yielded, however dark the hour, faithfully to represent the principles and policy of the Republican Party, and am proud of the support which has been given me and of the record which I have made.

After the smoke of the impending battle has been swept from the sky I may reply to some of the slanders and personal attacks which, with the aid of the most notorious and open frauds on the ballot-box, were so successfully used against me in the late canvass. Until then other and more important duties devolve upon me. Respectfully,

TOLEDO, Oct. 15, 1868. J. M. ASHLEY.

The Loss of Congressmen in Ohio.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, Oct. 16.

Democracy has not gained a victory in any Congressional district save, perhaps, the Knox District. If ASHLEY and EGGLESTON are defeated, that defeat will be owing to Republican opposition personally toward these gentlemen. They ran behind the Republican ticket. So, too, in the Tiffin District. The Republicans made an unwise nomination, for whatever may be thought of Col. GIBSON by his intimate friends, his record shows that when Treasurer of State he knew of the Breslin treasury defalcation, and did not expose it. We do not believe GIBSON had one dollar of that money, and we believe that by keeping the defalcation to himself about $200,000 were saved to the State, but yet GIBSON committed a breach of trust, and the people cannot forget it, and are not willing to intrust him with political power.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Essex Junto.

Hon. CALEB CUSHING is aroused by a casual reference in the Washington *Intelligencer* to the Essex Junto as "old time New-England secessionists." He quotes the account of the Junto from the life of Chief-Justice PARSONS, with a list of the men making up the Convention at Ipswich, including "Hon. CALEB CUSHING, Esq., of Salisbury," and then adds:

The men of the "Essex Result," then stigmatized by their political adversaries as the "Essex Junto," represented the *conservative patriots* of the early period of the American Revolution, whose views of public policy are typified in the person and acts of GEORGE WASHINGTON. They are the men who fought for independence on the field of battle—whose counsels established the Union—who organized the Federal Constitution, and were, therefore, denominated Federalists. Their theory of Government was: national independence, supported by national strength; domestic freedom, preserved by domestic order; the municipal rights of the several States, maintained in harmony with the sovereign political rights of the United States. From the very beginning they refused to accept the socialistic views of THOMAS JEFFERSON, as, at a later day, they condemned his secession doctrines, embodied in the notorious Virginia and Kentucky resolutions. I think they were wise men; I know they were good men; and I desire to reclaim my share of the inheritance of reproach, if any there be attached, for this or whatever other cause, to the memory of the persons or the opinions of the authors of the "Essex Result."

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CALEB CUSHING.

Nomination for Congress.

The Democrats of the South Carolina Second District, on Thursday, nominated Col. B. W. SEYMOUR for Congress, in place of Judge A. P. ALDRICH, declined.

VIRGINIA.

The Grand Gathering at Norfolk, Va.—Baltimore to be Squelched—Direct Trade with Europe and the Railroad Interests of Virginia—Petersburg, Norfolk and Buncombe County.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1868.

Shaking the dust of dull Richmond from my boots, in company with a numerous delegation appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and a goodly number of the representatives of the Press of Richmond, about 2:30 yesterday I found myself seated in one of the coaches of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, *en route* for Norfolk and the grand Commercial and Direct Trade Convention, which, it had been announced, would be *the* great event of the day. Nothing of special interest occurred to vary the monotony of the twenty-two mile ride, till we reached the pleasant and busy town of Petersburg, surnamed the "Cockade City" for its gallant defence in 1812—the birthplace of Gen. SCOTT and of many other great and good men. Crossing the historic Appomattox (which is very wide at this point and spanned by a substantial bridge) and entering the city, I improved the opportunity to walk about the city and discover its strong and weak points. The people complained of hard times, as is the custom everywhere, and tightness in the money market; but everybody seemed to be busy and the streets looked lively enough. Cotton and tobacco were to be seen on the sidewalks in abundance, and the people all seemed cheerful and happy. The city has about 20,000 inhabitants, and is the third in commercial importance in the State. Historically, its name will live through all time, or, at least, as long as the recollection of the great siege and the names of GRANT and LEE shall hold a place in the memory of posterity. Politically, everybody I spoke with seemed to be in favor of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, but none of them had any hopes of their election. The American flag was flying from several houses with the names of the Democratic candidates attached, which was a decided improvement upon the patriotism of Richmond, where the people cannot quite stomach the flag yet. Petersburg is a gay and game little city, and deserves to be a great one, as she will be, I trust, in good time.

After the delegates had done honor to the lunch prepared for them by the citizens of Petersburg, and made the necessary speeches, we proceeded on our way to Norfolk. It was 2 o'clock in the morning before we emerged from the gloomy shades the Dismal Swamp, immortalized by TOM MOORE, and came in sight of the plucky and enterprising little City of Norfolk, blazing with bonfires and resounding with the explosion of fireworks, lighted and discharged to welcome the guests of the city, the delegates to the great Commercial Convention, that is expected to adopt measures which will insure the future prosperity of this city, and make it the real seaport of the South and West.

Alighting from the cars, I took up my line of march, with a thousand others, for the place of rendezvous, at Tazewell Hall, a beautiful and spacious edifice, but recently erected by the "Young Men's Tazewell Literary Association." Our way was lighted at the intersection of every street by bonfires of blazing tar-barrels, and the progress of the irregular procession through the street, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, was hailed with cheers of welcome, the discharge of rockets, and the waving of flags and handkerchiefs from balconies and windows.

At the Tazewell Institute the guests were to be assigned to their quarters, furnished free to the delegates by the liberality of the citizens, and as ample provisions had been made, all were comfortably bestowed.

Next morning everybody was abroad betimes, and the city was dressed in its gayest colors. The city's guests from all parts of the country and the people of the place were becoming acquainted and fraternizing most lovingly.

It was evident that Norfolk was alive to the importance of the great occasion, and had determined to "spread herself"—regardless of expense. All other business was laid aside, and each citizen seemed bent on devoting one day to the interests and glory of their growing and beautiful little city.

THE CONVENTION.

At 11:30 o'clock the delegates formed in line at the Tazewell Institute, and preceded by the band, marched in procession to the Opera House on Church-street. There were about fifteen hundred in line—delegates from all the counties in Southside Virginia, from Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Alabama, North Carolina—and, in fact, almost every State in the South and West was represented. The pomp presented a very formidable and also a very respectable appearance, for the great majority were of the representative class of men, and most of them still young in years.

Arriving at the Opera House, the Convention was promptly organized. Col. WILL LAMB, of Fort Fisher fame, who is one of Norfolk's most enterprising, public-spirited and liberal-minded citizens, and withal President of the Board of Trade, called the meeting to order, and named Judge MCKINNEY, of Nashville, as temporary President, and Col. WALTER H. TAYLOR, formerly LEE's Adjutant-General, as temporary Secretary.

A Committee on Permanent Organization was then appointed, and reported in favor of GEORGE BOLLING, the Petersburg millionaire, for President, and the following Vice-Presidents: P. C. Johnson, A. D. Dickinson, D. I. Burr, Virginia; Hon. P. P. Nelson, Hon. R. J. McKeever, L. S. Mayres, Tennessee; Col. H. A. Gilman, D. S. Hill, North Carolina; Col. J. S. Carlisle, Col. B. J. Spalding, J. B. Stewart, Alabama; Col. Borse, W. B. Howell, and C. P. Budd, Kentucky. And for Secretaries, Robert H. Glass, of Virginia; W. D. Bamage, of Tennessee; P. E. Hill, of North Carolina; L. W. Dunegan, of Kentucky, and Oliver Lucas, of Kentucky—all editors. These nominations were of course confirmed by acclamation, and thereupon Gen. WM. MAHONE, our great Southern "railroad king," as Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Bristol Convention, read a very elaborate report, showing the resources of the section of the country penetrated by the roads under his control already built, and those contemplated—and demonstrating the advantages not only to Norfolk, but to the entire West, that would flow from the establishment of direct trade with Norfolk for its depot. The report, a copy of which I inclose you, was referred to a committee; and after some buncombe talk from a North Carolina member, I believe, the Convention adjourned till the afternoon, marching in procession, with Col. JOHN R. LUDLOW, late Mayor, GEORGE RYE, State Treasurer, and the President, GEORGE BOLLING, at its head, to the rooms, where a splendid collation had been spread. The merits of this excellent repast were fully discussed, and high wassail was held in the halls of the house of Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1868.

The carnival increases in interest and excitement as the week progresses. Yesterday a number of speeches were made after I closed my report. One gentleman, boiling over with political malignancy, and a heart full of malice for the North, attempted to light a firebrand by commencing a political tirade, but Col. WILL LAMB, seeing the drift of his argument, cut him off very unceremoniously by entering with his report, and interrupting the speaker. The leading spirits of the Convention were determined its proceedings should not be marred by partisan claptrap. The whole object was to get $300,000 subscribed by the delegates, with one-tenth paid in, in order to inaugurate the long-cherished direct trade projects of Norfolk, and, indeed, of the entire South. They say they are tired of being tributary to New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and as they have the best harbor on the Atlantic coast, there is no reason why they should not export to, and import from, Liverpool and the Continental ports direct, without submitting to the extra charges for reshipment at other ports.

A great many more delegates have arrived since my last letter, to swell the throng that constantly crowds the streets. They are all gentlemen of intelligence and means, and appear to have been selected without regard to political predilections, as many of them are Republicans in feeling and faith. Last night the guests and thousands of the citizens repaired to the water's edge to witness a grand display of fireworks which had been prepared for their amusement. The exhibition was grand and beautiful, and the mountaineers enjoyed it with native amazement. The shipping in the port was brilliantly lighted up, and the Portsmouth shore was illuminated with bonfires.

The night was passed in pleasure and hilarity, and when the morning broke again, there was another scene of fluttering flags and bustling crowds. At 10 o'clock, the Convention again met in the theatre. The stage was thronged with members of the Press from the capital, the State at large, and the far West and South. Gen. WM. MAHONE, the President of the consolidated air-line between Norfolk and Memphis, the leading spirit in this section, made a few remarks, urging the necessity of direct trade, and calling upon the people to assure the success of the project, by subscribing at once the small amount necessary. He was followed by Col. WILL LAMB, who made a few very calm remarks in advocacy of the scheme, which he said had been the dream of his boyhood, and for the realization of which he had spent twelve years of his manhood. He told them that talking would not accomplish the object they had in view. They must come down with the money. All he asked was $30,000 to insure success. His most remarkable and interesting utterance was as follows:

"If I may be pardoned for the allusion, I will state that during the recent unfortunate struggle, I had considerable experience in the operations of direct trade. While in command at Cape Fear, I had under my control more than thirty vessels plying between that point and Europe. I continued to carry on this commerce successfully, until the jealousy of Baltimore contrived to have Gen. BUTLER sent down with a great powder-ship to stop my direct trade by blowing out the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean. (Gen. BUTLER's powder-ship failed to accomplish his terrible designs, however, as you all know, my friends; but a gallant General of the Federal army, aided by a brave Admiral of the Federal navy, accomplished the work, extinguished my direct trade operations, and came very near extinguishing me. [Applause.]"

The Colonel told the Convention that if they let the present opportunity of establishing a line of steamers to Europe escape them, the course of trade would become so permanently fixed through other channels, that another opportunity would not be presented for a score of years.

Mr. LAMB was followed by Mr. STAPLES, one of the ablest speakers in the State, who made a very strong appeal for establishment of commercial independence: His remarks were eloquent, and when he touched on the political affairs of the nation were kind and conciliatory. Other gentlemen spoke, and the discussion was kept up till dinner time, without resulting in anything of a definite character. There seems to be a good disposition to talk; but none to subscribe the necessary funds. I think New-York and Baltimore may rest easy for another decade, nor fear the commercial supremacy of Norfolk. She has all will, but cannot find the way at present. The little city deserves credit, however, for her pluck, but she had better direct it toward establishing water-works, to benefit her suffering people, and keep her houses clean, and leave the foreign commerce of the country for the present to those who are able to conduct it successfully.

The firemen of Norfolk and Portsmouth had a turn-out to-day in full uniform, in honor of the Conventionists. There were three steam engines, two hook and ladder trucks and several hand engines in the line. The procession made a very handsome showing, and I have rarely seen a more respectable looking assemblage of firemen. The department is a credit to the city.

To-night I am invited to a grand ball given to the delegates at the Ocean Hotel in Portsmouth, and to-morrow we go an excursion in two steamers to the forts and the capes. KAPPA.

NEW-YORK.

The Fourteenth District—Acceptance of Hon. Joseph H. Ramsey.

Hon. JOSEPH H. RAMSEY has accepted the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fourteenth District, his letter closing as follows:

"In addition to the vast sacrifice of valuable lives occasioned by the rebellion, a large debt has been created, which, as a nation, we are bound by every honorable obligation to pay to the last dollar. Although not directly in issue, the financial question has been forced into the canvass, and made the subject of many figures and much talk. No nation can be respected at home or abroad that has not a high regard for its credit and financial reputation. A laxity in that respect not only debases and lowers the Government among the nations of the world, but sets an example to its own citizens, demoralizing in the extreme. Those who advanced the money understood, and the Government agents represented, that when due it would in good faith be paid in specie, or its equivalent, and that 'greenbacks' would then be equivalent to specie; and to talk of anything else now is simply repudiation. Does any one suppose those who loaned the Government money in its extremity expected to be paid in irredeemable paper? Certainly not; and besides, most of the bonds have changed hands, and many of them are now held by life and trust companies and savings banks in trust for the support of widows and orphans, and various other ways, rendering the rich and the poor alike interested in the good faith of the Government.

The true way to reduce our debt is to husband all our resources and economise in every way possible in reducing the expenses of the Government, and stimulate industry in every department of labor. Let agriculture, mechanical, manufacturing, and all other industrial pursuits, be encouraged, and the vast resources of the whole country developed as fast as possible, and in a few years the aggregate taxable property of the country will be more than doubled, and the public debt lessened proportionably, by the creation of more property to pay it; and if as a nation, we act in good faith and secure the high credit which such course will give us, when the debt comes due and we require a further loan to meet a portion of it, our good name and credit will enable us to borrow at one-half or less the present rates of interest, and thus still further reduce the debt, our honor and credit as a nation will be sustained, and the burden of the public debt made comparatively light. Where the present system of taxation bears heavily upon any particular interest or operates unequally, let it be amended by Congress, but in no event should the nation be disgraced by bad faith, or a resort to repudiation either directly or indirectly. There are other matters I would like to refer to, but have already occupied more space than I intended.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you most sincerely, and through you the Convention you represent, for this expression of confidence, and can only promise, if elected, that I will try to discharge the duties devolving upon me in such manner as to promote the public good and the best interests of my constituents."

OHIO.

Congratulatory Address of the Republican State Executive Committee.

STATE UNION REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE ROOMS, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1868.

To the Union Republicans of Ohio:

The friends of freedom have just cause of congratulation in the result of last Tuesday's election. Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Nebraska have nobly responded to Maine and Vermont, and ranged themselves under the banner of constitutional liberty and the national Union. Three United States Senators, forty-six members of Congress, and the maintenance of Republican ascendancy in the great central States of the Republic, are the grand results. The election of our gallant standard-bearers, GRANT and COLFAX, is now assured. The struggle of Tuesday was the expiring throe of our adversaries, and desperately was it maintained. But we must not repose upon our laurels now until the final victory is achieved. Not success alone is desired, but a triumph by majorities, the moral effect of which shall bring peace to the nation and repose to the public mind. Let neither vigilance nor effort be intermitted. Let the column move on until even the Empire State shall be swept into the great tide of union, liberty and progress, and the fruits of the great national conflict of arms shall be permanently secured.

A. B. BATTLES,
RODNEY FOOS,
S. S. WARNER,
WM. DENNISON,
R. D. HARRISON,
W. R. THRAEL,
E. L. TAYLOR,
State Union Executive Committee.

The Provisional Government of Crete.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 18th inst., you make certain inquiries regarding the Provisional Government of Crete. I therefore take the liberty of answering your questions, and on starting ask your permission to say a few words with respect to Hon. JULIUS BING, the representative of the said Government, the diplomatic agent to whom you refer.

Mr. BING, who was formerly Consul of the United States Government in Smyrna, Turkey, did not of his own accord "conceive the idea of promulgating himself;" but it was the reputation he achieved as a politician, as a writer, as an able scholar, as a friend of liberty and progress, and as a philhellene, that suggested him to the lovers of Crete and of justice as the fittest man to represent the handful of Christian heroes who are now struggling with the barbarous hordes of Turkey.

The remainder of your questions I will endeavor to answer in brief. The people of Crete, after having by repeated petitions, respectfully represented to the Sublime Porte that they were suffering inhuman treatment at the hands of the Governors of Crete, and that the taxes extorted from them exceeded their incomes, implored the Sultan to appoint a commission, in order to investigate their grievances, and to ameliorate their condition; but the Sultan, instead of inquiring into their complaints, and testing their truth, sent troops to the island, the better to crush what he called the rebellious spirit of the petitioners, at the same time demanding of them to support those troops in addition to their previous burdens. To such an oppression the Christians would not submit. They therefore made a formal protest to the Governments of Europe, took up arms against the Turks, and organized a Provisional Government, consisting of a few patriots duly elected by the Christian inhabitants of Crete. This took place in June, 1866, since which time it has maintained its existence all over the Island of Crete, with the exception of three or four fortresses, in which the Turks have taken refuge and from which they dare not issue.

The existence of this Government, although not recognized, is known not only in Crete, but also all over Europe and the United States.

It seems to me strange, therefore, that the accrediting of a Cretan diplomatic agent should be styled an "absurd announcement," when, on the contrary, the fact is not only well known, but has excited a good deal of comment from the public Press.

Respectfully, J. M. R.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to a misprint in my letter, published in your paper of the 15th, viz.: for "Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. charge no commissions nor interest on *their account*," read on "this account."

Your obedient servant, SAML. G. WARD.
No. 52 Wall-street, Oct. 19, 1868.

The largest political demonstration ever known in the Western part of this State took place at Buffalo on Thursday evening. The Republican procession was six miles in length. Mr. GRISWOLD delivered the longest and most elaborate address he has yet made. Speeches were also made by Hons. ROSCOE CONKLING, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW and MARTIN I. TOWNSEND. The enthusiasm was unbounded—far exceeding anything of the kind seen even in 1840 or 1860.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CRUELTY TO THE INDIANS.

The General Committee of the United States Indian Commission—Interesting Meeting—Reports, Resolutions, and Addresses.

A meeting of the General Committee of the United States Indian Commission, a body organized for the purpose of defending the Indians within the limits of the United States from the cruelty and fraud so frequently practiced upon them from time immemorial, was held yesterday at 9 A. M., in Room 24, Cooper Institute. It will be remembered that a public meeting was held at Cooper Institute last May with regard to this subject, and the following well-known gentlemen were appointed to take it in hand:

Executive Committee.—Howard Crosby, D. D., President; Peter Cooper, Vice-President; Benjamin Tatham, Treasurer; Vincent Colyer, Secretary; William T. Blodgett, LeGrand B. Cannon, Edward Cromwell.

General Committee.—Peter Cooper, David Dows, Wm. T. Blodgett, Henry Bergh, LeGrand B. Cannon, Benjamin Tatham, Vincent Colyer, Jonathan Sturges, Jackson S. Schultz, James A. Roosevelt, Edward Cromwell, George C. Collins, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Rev. S. S. Tyng, Jr., Rev. H. Crosby, D.D., Rev. James M. Bulkley, Rev. E. H. Chapin, D.D., Rev. B. A. Washburn, D.D., Rev. Thos. Armitage, D.D., Prof. Benjamin N. Martin.

Rev. Dr. CROSBY presided at the meeting yesterday. Mr. VINCENT COLLYER, the Secretary, said that the subjoined memorial, which sets forth succinctly the ills complained of, was presented to Congress just before the Indian Appropriation act was passed, and Congress amended that act at the last moment by directing that all moneys appropriated for the Indians during the next two years pass through the hands of Gen. SHERMAN:

MEMORIAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled: Your memorialists, on behalf of the General Committee of the United States Indian Commission, beg leave to call the attention of your honorable bodies to the condition and treatment of our Indian tribes. We are the more encouraged to make this appeal by the humane spirit which has been so distinctly manifested in your recent legislation. The appointment amid the excitement of impending hostilities of the Peace Commission, and the gratifying results of that Commission in averting an apparently inevitable and general Indian war, one year since, afford assurance of a deep desire to do justice, and a willingness to make sacrifices for that end, which it gives us the most sincere pleasure to acknowledge. It has long been the conviction of the humane among us that our Aboriginal inhabitants have been the victims of great wrongs, cruelties and outrage; but it is only recently that the particular nature, the atrocious character and the frightful results of these crimes have been brought distinctly before us. The recent reports of the Indian Peace Commissioners, and of the joint Special Committee of the two Houses of Congress, have in some degree disclosed the nature and sources of them; and the disclosure is at once so painful and humiliating as to call for the most prompt and vigorous measures of redress and remedy, for the reason that it concerns alike the honor and the interests of the nation. We stand charged before the civilized world, by the testimony of our own witnesses, with having been "uniformly unjust to the Indians;" and it is stated by Gen. Sherman and his associate Commissioners, that this injustice has been the cause of all the wars which they have waged against us. Among the chief causes of these wars, which have entailed the loss of many lives and been the pretext upon which the people of the United States have been robbed of millions of hard earned treasure, we enumerate the following:

1. The dissatisfaction of the Indians in consequence of having sometimes been betrayed into the cession of their lands by pretended treaties.
2. The constant failure of the Government to fulfil in good faith its treaty obligations with the tribes.
3. The frequent and unprovoked outrages and murders of Indians by soldiers and white citizens.
4. The impossibility of obtaining justice in local courts, or of punishing white criminals, for the reason that the testimony of Indians is not allowed in those courts.
5. The unlawful occupation, by the whites, of lands not ceded nor treated for.
6. The shameful fact, that of all the appropriations made by Congress for their benefit, but a small part ever reaches them.

It is also affirmed, by the same authorities, that the Indian race is becoming not only morally degraded, but also physically undermined, by the most loathsome disease which infests our civilization; that one of the finest physical types of man has already become seriously enfeebled; and that tribes, originally comparatively pure, are fast sinking into a grossness of vice which threatens their utter extinction. This latter evil, in all its destructive extent, seems to be an inevitable attendant of the presence of our troops in the Indian country. All these, and many other disgraceful facts, are attested by respectable officers of the Government, by a large number of Indian chiefs, and by many trustworthy private citizens. The unprovoked butchery of several hundred peaceable Indians, chiefly women and children, by Col. CHIVINGTON, as detailed in the official evidence above referred to, is enough to brand with lasting infamy any nation that could suffer it to pass unpunished. Our community was shocked by the action of the British authorities in India, in blowing from their guns the prisoners of war whom they had captured, but their deeds of blood pale before the infamous murders by CHIVINGTON, perpetrated under the authority and in the name of the United States! It is not our purpose to dwell unnecessarily upon these sickening recitals, nor to express any doubt of the desire of Congress to deal justly with the feeble remnants of the powerful tribes that once owned and occupied the fair land which we now enjoy. But we respectfully submit that it is our national duty to make such provision as shall insure the faithful performance of our national obligations. No nation can safely disregard the just claims of even the humblest class of its citizens. The promise made by Gen. SHERMAN to the Indians, that their rights should be respected, and that they should be justly compensated for the necessary infringement of those rights, found an echo in the hearts of all honorable men. No nation is more sensitive to the claims and obligations of justice than our own; and we are sure that when the true history of the Indians' wrongs is laid before our countrymen, their united voice will demand that the honor and the interests of the nation shall no longer be sacrificed to the insatiable lust and avarice of unscrupulous men. The good intentions of Congress toward the Indians, have in great measure been frustrated by the want of honest and faithful agents with sufficient power to control the rapacity of frontier practice. It is the object of the association which we represent, to array on the side of Justice and Humanity the influence and support of an enlightened public opinion, in order to secure for the Indians that treatment which, if in their position, we should demand for ourselves. To this end we believe it may be necessary to enlist the services of capable and reliable men, independent of political or party bias, who shall not be remunerated from the public treasury, and who shall have no pecuniary interest to swerve them from the objects of their appointment. Deeply impressed with the vast importance of our Indian affairs, as involving both our national interests and our national honor, we desire respectfully to commend them to the wisdom, the patriotism and the justice of Congress.

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

The following address also has been issued:

To the People of the United States: The United States Indian Commission has been established in the name of justice and humanity to defend the Indians within the limits of the United States from cruelty and fraud, and equally to defend our country from a policy and practice toward the red men that must bring a fearful retribution upon us. The Commission is not composed of, nor has it any connection with, office-holders or office-seekers, and it receives nothing from the public treasury. It is simply an organization of citizens determined to use every effort to inform and arouse public sentiment, to bring to light the secret crimes of unprincipled contractors and speculators, and, in every way, through the people and the Government, to act as Counsel for the Indians and make their feeble voice heard. We do not deny that the Indian is an uncivilized man, and that many of his practices toward his enemies are cruel and revolting, but we affirm that to civilize, and not to destroy him, is the righteous and noble policy of a magnanimous nation. We moreover affirm that his cruelties are exaggerated by the cunning of interested whites, who themselves, with all their enlightenment, often rival the Indian in deeds of blood. We still further assert that the Indian can be civilized as thoroughly as any other member of the human family, and that whenever the attempt has been made, honestly and perseveringly, the happiest results have been reached. Unfortunately the Indian has been first met by those who sought to debase him and not to civilize him. He has been made a drunkard, and robbed of his self-respect, and then the false dogma has been propagated that an Indian must be either a wild savage or a degraded beast. Public opinion has been fed with this falsehood until not only sympathy, but even common justice, toward the Indian has been well-nigh extinguished. Taking advantage of this condition of the public mind, hordes of speculators prey upon the Indian with impunity, and Government officers are often drawn into the grievous iniquity. As there is a God in Heaven, this evil must be stopped, or its guilt be visited upon our land. It is a dangerous as well as a mean and cowardly thing to oppress the weak. God will be their defender and their avenger. It is for the public conscience to rebuke the sin and to insist that fair and honorable treaties with all the Indian tribes shall be made and faithfully kept on a basis securing their progress in civilization, wealth, and the arts of peace, and that the Indian shall be treated as a fellow-man, with interests and rights to be recognized and protected, and with equal privileges to the white man in our courts of justice and all the applications of law. Only in this way can we withstand that pernicious sentiment which prevails in many of our great Territories so that the shooting of an Indian is reckoned as the killing of a bear, and the massacre of Indian women and children is treated with jubilation instead of penitential sorrow. We appeal to our fellow-citizens, from Maine to California, to feel their responsibility in this matter, as well as their power to reverse the sad and shameful picture. We ask them to help us by mass meetings, auxiliary societies and the voice of the free Press in every town; so that, under the mutterings of this thunder of righteousness all around, the guilty shall tremble and fly to their holes, and this great sin be purged away from among us. There is no question so important before the nation as that of our Indian policy. Let us see to it that it be, in God's name, a policy of truth and honesty—of kindness and fraternity. So shall we magnify and perpetuate the great power which the God of nations has graciously bestowed upon us.

REMARKS OF BISHOP WHIPPLE.

Bishop WHIPPLE, of Minnesota, made an eloquent address, in which he dwelt upon the wrongs of the red man. He read a long and interesting report on the present condition of the Indians in the United States Territories. After some introductory remarks he proceeded to show the difference between the treatment by the English Government of the Indians in Canada, and that of the United States Government to those in this country. He stated that in consequence of the treatment here not one whole tribe among the large number here had yet been converted to Christianity. He drew a picture of the manner in which we act toward the savages on our borders. No alternative is left to them; they must either become civilized or perish. The treaties we make with them, he said, are ostensibly for their civilization; but, instead, they are merely means to fill the pockets of political plunderers. And the employes of the Government, he said, must steal in consequence of the small pay they receive. The conduct of these employes, he contended, drives the Indians to war. We do not properly consider their social condition; they have no patriarchal government; the head is only a chief of a savage tribe, who can only control their instincts to a limited extent. The civilized and Christianized Indian is a perfectly helpless being. How is he to remedy the evils complained of? There is only one way—murder, and that religion forbids. It was a wonder, indeed, that they listened at all to the Gospel from the lips of the white man, his conduct is so atrocious. The Indian in his wild state he considered as superior to any savage people on the face of the earth; they were very similar, indeed, to the Anglo-Saxon race before they became Christianized. The Bishop then spoke of the recent war, for which he thought the Indians had ample grounds, and which would have been considered so by every civilized people on the earth. We take from them not only their lands, but their annuities. We outrage their wives and daughters, and inflict other direct wrongs, and hence the late war which made desolate three hundred miles of country, and caused the massacre of eight hundred white people. But all the Christianized Indians were true as martyrs. The Bishop spoke at considerable length upon this subject, and recalled many interesting interviews he had had with the Indians. He then proceeded to point out how the confidence of the Indian might be obtained. The Indian Bureau he contended must be reformed, and a Cabinet officer should be at the head of it. All the employes should be married men of good moral character. Commissioners should be appointed to adopt means to civilize the Indians; the Peace Commission should be enlarged, by adding to it the best men in the country to carry out that object, and a bishop should be a member of the Commission.

REMARKS OF REV. DR. BELLOWS.

Rev. Dr. HENRY W. BELLOWS also delivered a forcible address, in which he stated that in his visit to California during the war he was deeply impressed with the deplorable condition of the Indians and Chinese there. To kick or to kill an Indian or a Chinaman was considered no greater an enormity than to serve a bear or a wolf in the same manner. Dr. BELLOWS related a story of a man who once established a mission among the lower haunts of a certain town. He was asked why he did so, and answered that he did it in order to save the people from damnation. Well, said his questioner, that kind of people ought to be damned. Such seemed to be the general sentiment with regard to the Indians.

Rev. Dr. S. S. OSGOOD also advocated the cause of the oppressed race, and moved that a vote of thanks be presented to Bishop WHIPPLE for his interesting, humane and sagacious address. It was seconded by Mr. PETER COOPER and carried unanimously.

Rev. Dr. WASHBURN said he was among the Indians of the West last Summer, and found that there was a deep depression among them on account of their condition and prospects. The aged cared little for their own sakes, but were anxious with regard to the future of their posterity.

Bishop KEMPER, of Wisconsin, a venerable man, 80 years of age, said that the remnant of the famous Six Nations removed from the State of New-York many years ago were placed on a reserve in his diocese, and it was delightful to perceive how they had improved in civilization and increased in numbers. They lived, like the whites, in houses, and many of them were Christians. Over 100 were communicants. But still the white man pursued them. Already the demand for their lands was so clamorous that they were likely to succumb to the worn-out politicians, who, for the most part, filled the positions of Indian agents. Mr. PETER COOPER moved that the Executive Committee be instructed to petition Congress to allow Bishop WHIPPLE to read his report before that body, which was carried; and the meeting was adjourned with the understanding that the Committee would convene again at an early day at the call of the Secretary.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Eleventh Day's Session—Jurisdiction of Rectors—Lay Readers—Annals of the Church—The Prayer Book—Assistant Bishops, &c.

The proceedings yesterday were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of Wisconsin; Rev. Mr. PERKINS, of Kentucky, and Bishop TALBOT, of Indiana. The minutes of Saturday's convention were read and confirmed, after which announcements of committee meetings were made.

JURISDICTION OF RECTORS.

A report from the Committee of Canons was submitted, which showed that in their opinion it was not expedient to make the proposed amendment to canon 12, section 2, title 1, making the members of any parish amenable to the jurisdiction of the rector of any new diocese to which said member may remove.

Rev. Dr. STUBBS trusted this amendment would not go by default, and asserted that members baptized, though not communicants, should be made amenable to Church discipline. If no canon existed bearing on this subject, one should be immediately framed.

Judge BATTLE, the mover of the original amendment, deemed it proper that some one should have the oversight of members changing their parishes, and he presumed that the oversight could not be intrusted to any better person than the rector in whose parish the member resided.

Mr. CORNWALL, of Kentucky, stated that members not communicants are amenable to Church discipline; but until they withdraw from any parish by letter, they are still members of the parish from which they removed, and under the jurisdiction of the rector, till they shall have presented such letters to the rector of the parish into which they have removed.

Dr. NORTON, of Virginia—Congregations and parishes are so mixed up in a social point of view, that it is not only inexpedient, but utterly impossible, to enforce any such canon or amendment. Rectors claim a right to supervise the conduct of their parishioners wherever they reside.

After a long and animated discussion, Dr. MEAD said it was a waste of time to discuss the matter, which should receive a place in the canon on intrusion. The report of the Committee was adopted, and they were discharged from a further consideration of it.

LAY READERS.

It was reported by the Committee on Canons that it is inexpedient to make any changes in the canons touching lay readers. The Committee wished for and obtained a discharge from the further consideration of this matter.

CHURCH SERVICES.

A Committee on the subject deemed it inexpedient to make any amendments to canon 20, title 1, which proposed amendments asked for a shorter and simpler service for morning and evening worship than that prescribed in the Prayer Book. The Committee was discharged from further consideration of the subject.

A Committee on the Prayer Book reported against the change in the "Invocation," proposed by Dr. RYLANCE at the beginning of the session. They also mentioned that the stereotyped plates of the standard edition of the Prayer Book are not in the possession of any member of the Convention; that the set held by the Messrs. HARPER had been sold to parties unknown, but that Mr. POTT, agent of the Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, has had in his keeping since 1861 the other set, in which some verbal amendments have been made, and he was ready to hand it over to any authorized Committee of the General Convention. The Committee favored the appointment of a joint committee of both Houses to sit during the recess between this and the next General Convention, and who shall revise and publish a new edition of the Prayer Book, which shall henceforth be the standard edition of this Church. The following gentlemen were named a joint committee on the part of the House of Deputies: Revs. Dr. HAIGHT, New-York; Dr. COIT, Troy, and Dr. HOWE, Pennsylvania. The Committee also recommended Dr. HAIGHT to be the future custodian of the plates. Adopted.

ANNALS OF THE CHURCH.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the memorials of Maine, Vermont and three other dioceses asking for a transcript of Bishop BURGESS' Annals of the Church, reported in favor of appointing a joint committee to take charge of all public documents in the archives of this Convention, and to edit and publish the same, as in their judgment, for the benefit of the several dioceses of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Another part of their report was in favor of the Registrar making a transcript of the annals referred to for the dioceses applying for the same, providing these dioceses pay for them. Adopted.

THE PRAYER BOOK.

A resolution was presented by Dr. MASON, of North Carolina, with a view to have a joint committee insert in the Prayer Book a cycle to complete this century, and to omit the cycle from 1843 to 1861, which has expired; also to make metrical changes in the psalms and hymns and to punctuate the Apostles and Nicene Creed, the Litany and the Lesson for Sunday.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Virginia, after some discursive remarks upon the propriety of effecting changes in the standard edition of the Prayer Book, presented a resolution expressing the sense of this House that it is unnecessary and inexpedient to make any such changes.

Mr. RUGGLES, of Virginia, said this resolution was uncalled-for, for the Church was prevented from uniting with the Greek Church, because of an interpolation introduced into the Nicene Creed by the Church of Rome 700 years after its adoption. Therefore, he was not in favor of prohibiting any change in the future which would enable them to make this union with the Eastern Orthodox Church.

The question having been thoroughly discussed, on motion of the mover the resolution was laid on the table, with an understanding that on Wednesday morning it will be again considered.

After the reading of the eleventh triennial report of missions, Mr. WELSH offered a resolution constituting the Committee on Domestic and Foreign Missions and the Committee on Canons a joint committee to consider the propriety of changing that Board into a Council, and enlarging its powers and sphere of duty. Carried.

On that gentleman's motion, the House named the following places, one of which will be selected for holding the next General Convention: Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville and Lexington, Ky. It was resolved to take the votes at another part of the proceedings, and a resolution granting a recess for half an hour and prolonging the sitting until 4 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS—ASSISTANT BISHOPS.

On the motion of Judge CONYNGHAM the report of the Committee on Canon 5, section 13, title 1, relating to the election of Assistant Bishops, which has already been published, was brought under consideration.

Judge CONYNGHAM drew attention to the canon, as amended, as properly a canon for prolonging the lives of Bishops. The Committee did not pretend to compel a Bishop or diocese to take a coadjutor, but to give a Bishop liberty to have an assistant when his own health is likely to be impaired in a year or so. Neither did the Committee favor granting the coadjutor a vote in the House of Bishops when his own Bishop would be present, nor would they allow the coadjutor to vote against the will of his own Bishop.

Rev. Mr. ADAMS, of Wisconsin, said it had been an universal principle from the earliest times that there shall be but one Bishop. History tells us there was no Assistant Bishop until the time of AUGUSTINE, who was made the coadjutor of VALERIUS. AUGUSTINE was so dissatisfied with his position, knowing it was against the principles of Church government, that he created out of the dioceses over which he presided a second diocese, and exercised episcopal jurisdiction over it. It was, the speaker thought, as unnecessary to have two Bishops in many instances as it would be to have two suns in the firmament. The Church had adopted a resolution to the effect that only when a Bishop labors under permanent disability shall his coadjutor be appointed; but at present the part of the canon on that subject was loosely interpreted, thereby enabling Bishops to influence votes in the election of his successor. He knew of cases where Bishops had influenced fifty per cent of the votes. The question of Assistant Bishops was one of anti-Church iniquity. It was perfectly just for a permanently disabled Bishop to have an assistant, for then the principles of the canon would be agreed to, but there are many assistants and Bishops who, when they look at one another, must understand they have done something wrong. [Laughter.] As Judge CONYNGHAM had recently remarked, "let us legalize the iniquity." In conclusion Mr. ADAMS remarked as a High Churchman he was in favor of "disability" alone, the case to be certified by two physicians.

Judge BATTLE said if there could not be two suns in one sphere, when one of them gets old and good for nothing, then the sooner they were stricken out of the firmament the better. The proposed change went thus far. It provided for a case where the valuable services of a Bishop—as seen by his friends and others are likely to be broken down with hardship—may be secured for years by having an assistant.

It being 5 o'clock, in accordance with a resolution to that effect, the House adjourned.

St. Luke's Home.

The sixteenth anniversary of St. Luke's Home took place yesterday afternoon, including an election of officers. The officers of last year were re-elected, viz.: Bishop POTTER, as President; Rev. ISAAC H. TUTTLE, Vice-President; FRANCIS PATT, Secretary; and A. B. MCDONALD, Treasurer. The parlors of the Home were filled with the inmates and a number of other ladies. Short addresses were made by Rev. Dr. WESTON, of St. John's Chapel; Rev. Dr. ISAAC C. TUTTLE, of St. Luke's; Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET, of St. Anne's, and Rev. Dr. HASKIN, of St. Mark's, Williamsburg. These gentlemen all enlarged upon the advantages of the Home, which accommodates a limited number of indigent old ladies of sound Episcopal antecedents, who belong to any of the Episcopal parishes that contribute to the support of the institution. A prepayment of $100 insures them a home for life, with good fare, servants, and every necessary comfort. In addition to the speaking which took place, Miss CYNTHIA BULLOCK, a blind resident of the Home, recited some original verses in its praise. By the annual report it appears that the receipts for the past year have been $13,439 77, and the expenses $12,092 23. The receipts include a bequest of $5,000 from the estate of the late PETER LORILLARD; $6,954 85 have been added to the building fund during the year, swelling the amount to $24,403 41. It is in contemplation to build a new and large house in the suburbs when sufficient funds are subscribed. The present location of the Home is at No. 487 Hudson-street.

Board of Supervisors.

This board held a short session yesterday morning, and disposed of a large quantity of routine business.

The following bills were ordered to be paid:

County Clerk for official services to Oct. 1.	$4,511 12
Sheriff's bill for official services to Sept. 30.	12,795 50
Coroner's bills for official services for the Quarter ending Sept. 30.	16,220 00
Pay roll of laborers on New Court House.	6,436 36

The salary of the Messenger to the Board of Coroners was fixed at $1,500 per annum.

The board adjourned subject to call.

Board of Councilmen.

This board met yesterday afternoon, and disposed of a quantity of routine business, relating principally to the laying of street pavements.

The board then adjourned to Thursday next.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

TOO MUCH CABBAGE.

Officer KLEIN, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, arrested JAMES DUNDAN *alias* James Carroll, aged 62, a tailor, residing at No. 9 Mulberry-street, on a charge of grand larceny, the accused having, on the 29th ult., obtained the material for eleven pairs of pantaloons from Mr. LEONARD B. BUTTERFIELD, of No. 80 Bowery, and failed to return the same. The complainant accidentally met DUNDAN in the street and caused his arrest. When arraigned before the magistrate the delinquent tailor was fully committed for trial.

FUGITIVE BURGLARS.

The store of CHARLES BLUMENBERG, in Red Bank, N. J., was forcibly entered on the night of the 13th inst., and about $400 worth of goods stolen. WM. YOHN and CHARLES MYERS, both Germans, had been seen loitering about the village for some days, and acted in a very suspicious manner on the night of the burglary. They took leave of the place on Saturday, and came on to New-York by the steamer *Jesse Hoyt*, and were arrested on the Chambers-street dock by Officer HAINFEN, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who found in their possession a trunk containing a portion of the stolen property, with an assortment of burglar's tools. The Magistrate remanded them to await a requisition.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

Sunday evening about 8 o'clock, FRANCIS ACKERMAN, Jr., of No. 262 Ninth-avenue, was standing on the corner of Thirteenth-street and Ninth-avenue, when he was approached by HUGH MCMAHON and four or five others, and was accosted by MCMAHON, who inquired what time it was. ACKERMAN refused to answer the question, and MCMAHON then seizing him by the lappel of the coat said, "give me that watch," and made an attempt to snatch ACKERMAN's watch from his person. ACKERMAN, however, broke away from the gang without losing his property, and soon meeting Officer CHRYSTAL of the Ninth Precinct, gave a description of MCMAHON, who was shortly afterwards arrested. The prisoner declared himself to be entirely innocent, but was committed in default of $1,500 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

THE REVOLVER.

Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, JAMES WORMALD and JAMES R. PETRIE, being in the premises No. 25 West Houston-street, quarreled with WM. H. STANLEY, the proprietor, and in the course of the dispute WORMALD presented a loaded revolver, partially cocked, at STANLEY, and threatened to blow out his brains. At this juncture Officer DYCKMAN, of the Eighth Precinct, arrived and arrested WORMALD, and also made a captive of PETRIE, who was alleged to have manifested a purpose to aid his companion in his sanguinary designs. The prisoners, when arraigned, were not willing to admit their guilt, and they were committed in default of $1,000 bail each to appear for trial at the General Sessions.

WARNING TO DROVERS.

Yesterday HENRY MCGORRINE and JAMES SMITH were found, by Officer JONES, of the Eighteenth Precinct, driving twenty-seven cattle through East Twenty-third-street. This street, not having been designated by the ordinance of the Board of Health a thoroughfare for cattle, and the number in this herd also being in excess of the number permitted to be driven through any street, the two men were arrested and were committed in default of $100 bail each for trial at the Special Sessions.

A DOG STOLEN.

JOHN MEAGHER was arrested yesterday by Detective REILLY, of the Twentieth Precinct, upon a charge of stealing a black and tan dog, worth $50, from a canal boat lying in North River, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. The dog was the property of LUTHER S. CHASE, of No. 52 South-street, and had on a metal collar marked "H. F. CHASE." MEAGHER admitted his guilt, saying that he was intoxicated at the time of committing the theft, and that the dog had run away from him. The prisoner was committed in default of $500 bail to appear for trial at the General Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at the Morgue over the remains of an unknown man supposed to be JOHN CULLEN, aged 40, who was run over by an extra freight train on the Hudson River Railroad, at Ninety-first-street, on Saturday, as already reported. The engineer of the train and two of the brakesmen testified that they saw no one on the track ahead of the train, which statement was corroborated by a policeman on post near the scene of the accident. As the deceased had been seen on the train at the last station and ordered off, it is presumed that he was slightly intoxicated and fell off a car platform, and so was run over. A verdict of accidental death was duly rendered by the jury.

ROMAN CATHOLIC FAIR.—A Fair in aid of the Parish of the Epiphany of the Roman Catholic Church in this City, which is without a church edifice, was opened at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday, at Irving Hall. Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN delivered the opening address, and there was a promenade concert by the Seventh Regiment Band, which will be repeated daily until Oct. 31, when the Fair closes. Rev. Dr. D. L. BURTSELL has been appointed by Archbishop MCCLOSKEY to erect a church in the parish and the Fair is held for the purpose of collecting the necessary funds. The church is to cost $57,000, of which $30,000 has already been raised.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening, HENRY KOSTER, a German, aged 40 years, and proprietor of a lager-beer saloon at No. 603 Ninth-avenue, was closing his place, and as he was putting up his shutters he fell down the basement steps, sustaining a fracture of the skull. Death ensued on Sunday evening, and Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

LARCENY OF GOVERNMENT STAMPS.—Yesterday afternoon an adroit sneak-thief entered the publishing office of Messrs. GEO. F. NESBIT & Co., No. 169 Pearl-street, and managed to make his escape therefrom with 1,600 or 1,700 revenue and postage stamps, the precise value of which is unknown. The Police were notified of the fact, but they can do nothing, as the clue is lost.

FOUND DROWNED.—EMIL CHRISTIANSON, aged 7 years, who left his parents' residence, No. 318 Delancey-street, about a week ago, was yesterday found drowned in the slip at the foot of Delancey-street. Coroner ROLLINS was notified to hold an inquest. The death of the deceased is supposed to have been the result of accident.

SUDDEN DEATH.—ROBERT W. BENNON, an employe in the Washington Market, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning at his late residence, No. 104 Vesey-street. Coroner SCHIRMER intends holding an inquest to-day.

BRIEF ITEMS.—JAMES DONOVAN, aged 14, of 77 Roosevelt-street, was knocked down in the New-Bowery by a truck, and seriously injured. He was [illegible] home.... JOHN LENTHALL, of No. 667 Washington-street, fell overboard yesterday at Pier No. 43 North River, and was with difficulty rescued from drowning.... MARY MCKENNA, of No. 539 First-avenue, aged 42, had an arm broken yesterday by falling down stairs.... JACOB KELLER, a carpenter, a German, aged 30, of No. 731 First-avenue, fell from a new building on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, and sustained such injuries that he is not expected to live.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The number of deaths recorded in the City of Brooklyn, last week, was 164, being a decrease of 20 from the number reported the previous week. The largest number who died from one disease was 21 from consumption. Of the whole number 92 were children under 5 years of age, an exceedingly large proportion; of these 41 were in their first year and 34 in their second year. The localities where death did its work most lavishly were the Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards. In these alone, the deaths from zymotic diseases numbered 33 out of a total for the whole city of 56. The deaths were distributed in the several wards as follows:

Wards.	Zymotic.	Total from all Causes.	Wards.	Zymotic.	Total from all Causes.
I	1	2	XII	1	6
II	1	5	XIII	1	5
III	—	2	XIV	2	10
IV	1	8	XV	6	8
V	3	13	XVI	7	24
VI	6	19	XVII	1	7
VII	3	6	XVIII	1	5
VIII	2	6	XIX	4	8
IX	10	14	XX	—	3
X	5	10			
XI	—	2	Total	56	164

POLICE OFFICERS ASSAULTED.—On Sunday afternoon, Officer RELIHAN, of the Forty-first Precinct, having been informed that JOHN MASTERSON had committed an assault upon a boy named THOS. HIGGINS, proceeded to arrest him at the corner of Atlantic and Columbia streets. MASTERSON resisted the officer and was put in handcuffs. At this juncture Officer QUICK came to the aid of Officer RELIHAN, and as they marched the prisoner off to the Station-house they were set upon by a large crowd of the rowdy associates of MASTERSON and stoned. As they came near the brick pile at the corner of Livingston and Court streets the assault upon the officers became more serious. Officer BOYLE, of the Forty-third Precinct, who had at this time also joined the other two officers, was struck on the head with a brick, and Officer RELIHAN received a blow on the mouth. Officer BOYLE thereupon drew his pistol and fired a shot over the heads of the mob, which had the effect of making them fall back. DANIEL CONLON, one of the crowd, was arrested, and he and MASTERSON were locked up for the night. Both prisoners were taken before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, when CONLON was held for examination to-day. MASTERSON was held for further examination.

DRAINAGE OF DEKALB-AVENUE AND NAVY-STREET.—In the Board of Aldermen yesterday, the Water and Drainage Committee, to whom was referred the petition of residents in the vicinity of DeKalb-avenue and Navy-street, in relation to the overflow of water at that point during the prevalence of storms, reported that the Water Commissioners have discovered that the interior of the sewer is clogged with deposits of sand, &c., and that they are now engaged in cleaning the sewer, after which it is supposed the street drainage will flow more freely. The Commissioners state that this cleaning of the old sewer will not entirely remove the trouble complained of. The Raymond-street sewer now requires important and extensive repairs, and they have it in contemplation either to make these repairs immediately or to build a new sewer from DeKalb-avenue to the East River, and as soon as the engineer shall have matured the plan which he would recommend, they will, if they approve of the same, take the necessary steps to carry it into execution. The Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

MULTIPLICITY OF RAILROAD TRACKS.—Since the Eastern District has had its South Seventh-street widened into a beautiful thoroughfare, and named Broadway, certain railroad companies have taken possession of it from the ferry upward, and tracks, switches and other railroad appliances have been laid down from one side of the street to the other, much to the annoyance of the citizens in that locality. Street Commissioner FUREY undertook to remove some of these tracks, especially those of the Brooklyn City, Hunter's Point and Prospect Park Railroad Company. Yesterday he sent a communication on the subject to the Board of Aldermen, informing them that he had been served with an injunction from the Supreme Court, restraining him from carrying out his design. In his communication he suggests that one double track on Broadway is all that is necessary. The subject was referred to the Law Committee.

TARGET COMPANIES.—The streets of Brooklyn nowadays present a most ludicrous aspect, owing to the increasing number of target company processions which go to and fro. Brooklyn itself furnishes a large proportion of these transitory organizations, but when the companies coming from all parts of New-York are added, the warlike appearance of things in these "piping times of peace" becomes ludicrously annoying. In most cases these bodies are accompanied by bands who furnish execrable music and insist upon serenading "certain gentlemen" whose wives and daughters go through the form of presenting wreaths, boquets, &c., in return for which the boys in red or blue present arms in their feeble but well-intentioned way.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF BURGLARY.—CHARLES WHITE, more familiarly known in certain circles as "Chuck," who has just retired from active service in the Penitentiary, was arrested yesterday by Officer WILSON, of the Forty-third Precinct, and taken before Justice DELMAR, on a charge of burglary on the premises of Mr. THOMAS M. LAHEY, No. 33 Bergen-street, on or about the 27th April, 1867, and stealing property of the value of $450. The accused denied any knowledge of the affair, and he was sent to jail till Saturday, when he will be brought up for examination.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Sunday, the body of JAMES WALSH, late of No. 35 Franklin-place, was found in the river at the foot of Conover-street. Coroner SMITH held an inquest on the body yesterday. It appeared that deceased had been missing for several days, and it is supposed that he fell into the water accidentally. He leaves a wife and five children to lament his loss.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of ALEXANDER T. CROGUET, of No. 1 Debevois-street, who died last Saturday from the effects of a dose of arsenic which he had taken while his mind was despondent on account of business embarrassments. The jury rendered a verdict accordingly. Deceased leaves a family to mourn his loss.

VISITORS AT PROSPECT PARK.—During the past week over 70,000 persons visited Prospect Park. Of these 40,000 were in vehicles, and the number of vehicles was 12,934. On Sunday 14,000 persons were in the Park.

PEDDLING CIGARS WITHOUT LICENSE.—HENRY MARKS, who was arrested for peddling cigars without a license, and taken before United States Commissioner NEWTON, was yesterday held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

GOUGH IN WILLIAMSBURG.—JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver his new lecture in the South Ninth-street Congregational Church, next Monday evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE WORST KIND OF A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—A brute named JOSEPH LEONARD, residing on the Hoboken meadows, was arrested Sunday night on a charge of beating his wife, and compelling her and her five children to flee from the house for fear that he would murder some of them with a knife, with which he chased them. The same scene was enacted two weeks ago, late at night, when the family sought safety at the house of a neighbor, and a complaint being made, he kept out of the way until the present time. Mrs. LEONARD stated to Justice WHITE, who issued the warrant, that two years since her husband kicked and abused her so severely as to cause a premature birth. The accused was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE FIRE IN THE DRUG MILLS.—The following are the insurances on the losses by the burning of the kiln at HILLIER & SON's drug mills, in Hudson-street, Jersey City, on Sunday morning: Loss on stock, $4,000; insured in the Importers' and Traders' Company for $1,000; Albany City, $2,000; Norwich, $2,000; Globe, $1,000; Exchange, $2,000; on building, &c., loss, $3,000; Firemen's of Jersey City, $2,000; Niagara, $2,000; Hamilton, $1,500; New-Amsterdam, $1,500; Sterling, $2,000; Williamsburg City, $2,000; Security, $2,000; Market, $3,000. The mills, being uninjured, are in operation as usual.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—The man who was found in the water, at the foot of Morris-street, Jersey City, late Sunday night, who was too far gone to give any account of himself, is named PATRICK MORRIS. He works at the Central Railroad depot, and, in the darkness, mistook the foot of Morris-street for the dock above, on his way to the depot, and consequently walked overboard. He is still at the Police Station, but is doing well.

RUN OVER.—Yesterday forenoon an unknown man was run over by a grocery wagon near the Hackensack bridge on the plank-road. The wheel passed over his head, and inflicted serious injuries. The driver of the wagon paid no attention to the man, but a couple of citizens conveyed him to the Bergen Police Station, and medical assistance was rendered.

A CHILD'S FOOT CRUSHED.—At 8 o'clock on Sunday evening a lad named JOHN HILLIER, aged 7 years, in going ashore at the Hoboken ferry, got his right foot caught between the boat and bridge and had the bones crushed to pieces. The child was taken to the home of his parents, No. 19 Newark-street, where Dr. CHABERT amputated the limb at the ankle and he is now doing well.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED HIGHWAYMAN.—A man named FRANCIS MCCORMICK, a shoemaker by trade, and residing at No. 173 Academy-street, Newark, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having knocked down, seriously beaten and robbed HUGH HANLEY of a pocket-book containing $75. Justice SOMMERS, who issued the warrant, committed the accused to await examination.

HOBOKEN POLICE COURT.—The cases before the Court yesterday morning, of which there were eleven, were summed up by Recorder POPE to consist of black eyes, bloody noses and broken heads. The total amount of fines collected was $90. Recorder POPE's court is a more than self-sustaining institution.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—The Cathedral choir of Newark, assisted by eminent artists, will give a concert, on Thursday evening of this week, in aid of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.... A large number of Philadelphians are purchasing small country residences in the vicinity of Vineland.... It is reported that the cranberry crop in the vicinity of Tom's River, which is nearly gathered, will be only about half the yield of last year.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Oyer and Terminer business—no civil calendar.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1676—Haviland et al. vs. Federlein et al.
1698—McGowan vs. Hamson.
17[illegible]—Stanley vs. Wood.
1726—Sackett et al. vs. Sandborn.
1731—Weber vs. Roth.
1732—Mowery vs. Brown.
1734—Schedel vs. Neuss.
1736—Springer vs. Dwyer.
1738—Marx et al vs. Rosenfeld, Jr., et al.
1742—Starr vs. Buford.
1744—Theisselin vs. Baird.

Nos.
1746—Ocean National Bank vs. Griffin et al.
1750—McCready vs. Leary et al.
1754—Hope vs. Provost.
1756—Hemmer vs. Stern.
1758—Gerard vs. Vinkelsen.
1762—Fiske vs. West et al.
1764—Thompson vs. Otis.
1764½—Brady vs. The Mayor, &c.
1768—Roth vs. Flynn.
1466—Minshull vs. Donnan et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
90—Gerding vs. Kobbe.
243—Gerding vs. Kobbe.
320—The People, &c., vs. Cent. R. R. Co., of N. J.
112—Lathrop S. M. Co. vs. Bond & Lathrop S. M. Co.
34—Brett vs. Van Arsdale.
48—Graham vs. Meyer et al.
8[illegible]—Bond vs. Schlessinger.
124—Schaefmeyer vs. McCadden.
141—Kohler vs. Finck.
210—Bell vs. Stevens.

Nos.
211—Hawk et al. vs. Thorne et al.
212—Percival vs. Gilman et al.
213—Middlefield F. and B. S. Co. vs. Dayton et al.
214—Oppenheimer vs. Boehm et al.
215—Meehan vs. Eddy.
216—Lyon et al. vs. Kettner et al.
217—Ferris vs. Aspinwall, &c.
219—Lansing vs. Livingston.
221—Merrifield vs. De La Grange.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
1—Lawless vs. Belmont.
36—Cohn vs. Sears.
4[illegible]—Goodwin vs. Sharky.
49—Strong vs. Walsh.
50—DeForest vs. Walsh.

Nos.
6[illegible]—Purdy vs. Moch.
61—Steele vs. McNair.
63—Beinhauer vs. N. Y. Tel. Co.
65—Wall vs. Ellis.

Call—No. 66. Winkle vs. Bohn.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
147—Lehmus et al. vs. Peyser.
179—Seip et al. vs. Peyser.
205—Spring vs. Day et al.
207—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
219—Vilmar vs. Schall et al.
227—George, the Count Joannes, vs. Nixon.
229—Gast vs. Nathan.
235—Powers vs. Crosby.

Nos.
237—Barker vs. Savage et al.
239—Cummings vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
241—Knight vs. O'Neil.
243—Graham et al. vs. O'Brien.
245—King et al. vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
247—Casey, Sr., admr., &c., vs. Foster.
249—Feher vs. Schlaefer.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
478—Ward et al. vs. Chase et al.

Nos.
148—Bergman et al. vs. Peyser.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Appeals from Special Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J.

Nos.
481—Harnett vs. Gunther.
220—Schmidt vs. Smith.
222—Schmidt vs. Gudewell.
327—Montgomery vs. Franklin.
233—Smith vs. Chandler.
262—N. Laren vs. Acher.
265—Finn vs. Hanford.
320—Perezel vs. Haenser.
317—Campbell vs. Reppiier.
413—Kennier vs. Anglin.
431—Fleischl vs. Speckhardt.
332—Benedict vs. Jones.
338—Von Bert vs. Roberts.
— [illegible]wart vs. Lyon.
— Terryll vs. O'Brien.

Nos.
— Campbell vs. Perrett.
— Josling vs. Acton.
389—Zimmerman vs. Leslie.
407—Moran vs. Summers.
493—Cosgrove vs. Woodruff.
494—Morton vs. Heany.
495—Crow vs. Bryder.
496—White vs. McCormack.
497—The P. & C. Co. vs. Bush.
498—Neskinaur vs. Peter.
499—Mahoney vs. Joyce.
50[illegible]—Butler vs. King.
501—McLaughlin vs. Jones.
502—Spring vs. McArthur.
503—McMullen vs. Smith.
504—Lane vs. Green.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Benedict.

OPENING OF THE CIRCUIT COURT—CALENDARS.

The October term of the Circuit Court was opened by Judge BENEDICT yesterday morning. He announced to the bar that he would sit for two weeks, and that the first causes taken up would be those on the Criminal Calendar, and after disposing of those, Revenue cases would be heard, and then, if there was an opportunity, he would take up the General Calendar. The Criminal, Revenue and General Calendars were called, and the cases thereon disposed of as requested by counsel.

District Attorney Courtney informed the Court that all the cases on the Criminal Calendar but one had been transferred to the District Court, and set down for the first Monday in November. The one in question was a murder case, and in that he was ready for trial.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS—ARRAIGNMENT AND PLEA.

The United States vs. John K. Lambert.—The defendant in this case, who is indicted for the murder of Henry Parker, a seaman on board the brigantine *S. Strout*, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. His counsel not being in attendance, the trial was postponed to Friday, the 23d inst.

There being no business for the Jury they were discharged until to-day at 11 A. M., and the Court adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 19.

Before Judge Sutherland.

THE INJUNCTION TO RESTRAIN THE RAILROAD ACROSS BROADWAY, FROM ANN TO FULTON-STREET.

The People, &c., vs. The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.—This action was commenced by the Attorney-General, in the name of the people of the State, for the purpose of obtaining a permanent injunction against the defendants, to prevent their operating a railroad-track from the corner of Ann-street and Broadway, and running diagonally across the last-named street to Fulton-street and Broadway. A temporary injunction was granted sometime ago, and to-day the case came up on its merits for trial and for the purpose of making the injunction permanent.

Mr. Waldo Hutchins for the people, read the charter of the defendant's road, and the amendments thereto, and contended that the Company had attempted to do something they were not authorized by the charter, when they put down their rails from the corner of Ann-street and Park-row, and running them diagonally across Broadway to Fulton-street. They put these rails down one Sunday, when they knew an injunction could not be obtained to restrain them. The boldness of the enterprise struck all our citizens with astonishment. It was, no doubt, the hope of the Company that, having once got their rails there, with the cars running upon them, they would be allowed to go on; that, like so many other things which are illegally initiated in New-York, they, having once possession and control, thought the public would quietly submit to the outrage of having cars run on and across Broadway at the most crowded part of it. The company had no law or authority for the deed they had done.

Mr. Robinson on the other side insisted that it was the intention of the Legislators in granting the charter, to continue the track of the Company from East Broadway, down Chatham-street and Park-row to Broadway, then across the latter thoroughfare diagonally to Fulton-street, thence down Fulton to Greenwich-street, and so on down Greenwich-street to the Battery and South Ferry; thereby making one continuous line from the dry dock to the Battery.

After argument the Court took the papers and reserved the decision.

For plaintiff, Mr. Waldo Hutchins; for the defendants, Messrs. Robinson and Scribner.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—OCT. 19.

Before Judge Curtis.

JUDGMENT AGAINST A POLICEMAN FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY ON A WOMAN.

Sarah Jane Greer vs. John Callery.—The plaintiff in this action was, on the 20th of June last, a married woman, residing with her husband at No. 6 Columbia-street, in this City, where she kept a little store or shop of some kind. The defendant was at that time a policeman of the Thirteenth Precinct, and was on duty near the plaintiff's place. The policeman, hearing a great noise and disturbance of the peace, went into the shop for the purpose of stopping the confusion. The plaintiff swore that the policeman immediately commenced an attack upon her, throwing her down, striking her on the back, arm and various other parts of her person—she being at the time within about two weeks of her confinement; that the defendant gave an alarm rap and thus called other officers to his aid; that finally, after bruising and maltreating her in divers ways, the plaintiff and her husband were taken to the Station House, where plaintiff was detained over night and next morning dragged through the streets to Essex Market Police Court, where, after hearing the complaint made by defendant Callery, Justice MANSFIELD discharged the plaintiff. For this assault and battery and imprisonment, Mrs. Greer brought a civil action in the Marine Court, and claimed $500 damages.

On the part of the defendant a very different state of facts was shown. Policeman Callery says that the woman made a desperate assault upon him, and in doing so she tore his shield from his coat and hid it; that when he went to arrest the husband, she fought him with great vigor. Two or three other Policemen were called as witnesses, who told in substance the story that the wife and husband were full of liquor of some kind; that the wife was especially abusive and quarrelsome, defending her husband with much energy; that there was no clubbing or

unnecessary force used, and that the woman was dealt with as leniently as possible under all the circumstances.

After the testimony was in, counsel for defendant summed up briefly. When plaintiff's counsel arose to make his argument, the Court interposed and said it was not necessary to say anything. Judge Curtis then said, in substance, that his mind was made up. The citizens of this City must be protected from unwarrantable and outrageous assaults by policemen. It had of late been too often the case that unoffending citizens were clubbed at noonday in our public streets. In this case the testimony was somewhat conflicting, but there was no doubt in his mind that the defendant had made an assault, and that injuries had ensued. The fact that when the defendant made a complaint against the woman in the Police Court it was not sustained, was *prima facie* evidence that the officer was in the wrong. These policemen must be taught a lesson. Taking into consideration all the facts he would not render a vindictive judgment, only such an amount as would punish the defendant to some extent for the outrage he had committed on a woman in her condition. The judgment of the Court was $51 damages and $26 allowance, besides the regular costs.

For plaintiff, Mr. C. M. Northrup; for the defendant, Messrs. Bookstaver, of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Barnard.

The October Term of this Court was formally opened yesterday morning by Judge BARNARD. The Grand Jurors summoned were discharged for the term. The following cases were then set down for trial: Tuesday, (to-day)—John P. Bendon, homicide; Stephen Koons, arson. Wednesday, 21st—Thomas Johnson, homicide; Robert McCreary and Daniel Sheehan, assault and battery; Patrick Nicholson, murder. Thursday—Maximilian Muller, homicide. Friday, 23d—Gertrude Pfeiffe and Geo. Reinhardt, homicide. Monday, 26th—Donati Magaldo, homicide. Wednesday, 28th—John Real, homicide. The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Bull.

INTERESTING CASE BETWEEN OFFICE-HOLDERS.

William Starritt vs. *Fay H. Purdy.*—The plaintiff was formerly Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District, and the defendant, the son-in-law of the then Collector, Thomas E. Smith, was appointed as the plaintiff's successor. This action was brought to recover $225, the value of a light wagon sold by the plaintiff to the defendant in June, 1867. The sale and delivery of the wagon was established by the testimony of the plaintiff, and he also testified that at the time of the sale he gave a receipt for the money to the defendant, at his request, but that no part of the purchase price was paid.

The defendant testified that he bought the wagon, but could not get Starritt to fix a price; that he did not pay any money for the wagon, and that it was a present from the plaintiff, as he was under obligations to him, Purdy, for his appointment as Deputy Collector. He also testified that the Collector is his father-in-law, and that he was present when the receipt was given.

Thomas E. Smith was then called as a witness for the defence and stated that he was present when the receipt was given, and that the plaintiff then said that he gave the wagon to the defendant as a present. On his cross-examination he said that he remembered distinctly what the plaintiff said, but he could not remember anything that he or the defendant then stated.

The plaintiff, in rebuttal, swore positively that Smith was down town, and was not present when the receipt was given, and that he did not present the wagon to the defendant.

There was some cross-firing between the counsel and the parties, which those present seemed to enjoy. After the case was summed up, the Court, after recapitulating the evidence, rendered a judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, from which the defendant announced he would appeal.

A. H. Reavey for the plaintiff; Henry H. Morange for the defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 19, 1868.

$40,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114⅝	120 Met. Bank	142
9,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	116	100 Cum. Coal Pf	35¼
16,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 R.,		20 Del. & Hud. C	136½
'62	106⅛	200 Quick. Min. Co	25¼
22,000 do	106⅝	100 Brns. C. L	10
25,000 5-20 C., '64	111⅜	300 P. M. St. Co	128
16,000 do	111⅜	10 do b30	128¼
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20, R.		500 Mar. P. S. bet. cal	51⅜
'65	106½	100 Adams Ex	51⅜
105,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C.		10 do 2d cal	51⅜
'65 new	111⅜	100 Wells-Farg Ex	113
195,000 do	111⅜	200 do	113
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,		100 N. Y. Cen	128⅝
'65 new	111⅛	1100 Erie	73⅜
85,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	106½	40 do	48¼
20,000 5-20 C., '67	111⅝	290 Reading	99⅛
$1,000 do	111⅝	400 do	99⅛
25,000 do	111⅝	700 do	99⅜
10,000 5-20, C., '68	111⅝	700 do 2d cal	100
10,000 do	111⅝	50 Mich. So. & N. I	89½
1,000 Brook. City, W. bs	100	100 do	89⅝
10,000 Tenn. 6s new	72⅝	100 do bet. cal	89⅝
28,000 do	72⅝	50 Ill. Cen	145
2,000 do bet. cal	72⅝	200 do	145
20,000 Tenn. 6s. x-c		100 Dub. & S. C	73
2d call	73	40 Clev. & Pitts	90
$7,000 N. C. 6s new	61⅝	200 do	90⅜
10,000 do	60¾	500 do b60	90⅝
10,000 do	61⅜	100 Clev. & Tol	103
16,000 do 2d call	61⅝	400 do	103⅛
6,000 N. C. 6s, 2d call	60⅝	200 do	103⅜
5,000 Va. 6s, ex-c.	57	200 do b30	103⅜
2d call	57⅛	130 Lake Shore	102
1,000 Missouri 6s,	91⅝	100 do	102¼
2,000 do	92	50 Chi. & R. I	93½
13,000 do bet. cal	92	200 do	103⅝
4,000 do 2d cal	92	200 do b60	103⅝
58,000 Al. & St. P. 6s, 1st	103⅝	100 do	103⅝
30,000 do	103¾	300 Mil. & St. P pf	81⅝
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st	91¾	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf	81⅝
16,000 Nor. Pac. 1st W.		100 P., Ft. W. & C	116⅛
1st, W. Div.	85	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	116⅛
92,000 Mar. Trust. 10s,		500 do	117
Cfts	67¾	402 C. C. Cin. & Ind	79
1,100 do	67¾	100 Chi. & N. W	123¼
18,000 M. & St. P. 7 s 100	103⅝	300 Ohio & Miss	32¾
2,000 do	98¾	200 do b30	32¾
1,000 do	100	150 do	32¾
11,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st	76¾	300 do	32¾
3,400 R., N. Y. & E. 1st	91⅝	500 do	33
15 Park Bank	182	50 do	33⅛
8 Cent. Nat. Bank	103¾	100 do	33⅛
100 Canton Co	50¾	100 Chi. & Alton	128⅜
200 do b60	51	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf	89
100 do bet. cal	51	100 Jol. & Chi	92
200 do	51	100 Chi. & Gt. E	40¾

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$27,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R.	115	1,000 Missouri 6s	92
115,000 U. S. 6s, '61 C.	116⅛	300 Canton Co	51
206,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 R.,		200 do	51⅛
'62	107	300 Mariposa Pf	24½
10,000 do	107⅝	500 do	24¾
85,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20, C.,		200 Com. Coal Pref	36
'64	112⅜	100 Quick. Min. Co	26
80,000 do	112⅜	200 Pacific Mail	128¼
14,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C.,		70 do	89¼
'65	112⅜	350 Wells-Fargo Ex	50⅝
50,000 do	112⅜	10 Amer. Ex	46⅝
30,000 5-20 C., '65	112½	600 Erie	48⅝
80,000 do	112⅜	100 do	48⅝
110,000 do	112⅜	100 do b30	48⅝
16,000 5-20, C., '67	112	50 do	48⅝
20,000 do	111⅞	300 Reading	100¼
116,000 do	111⅞	2000 do	100¼
150,000 do	111⅞	200 do bet. cal	100¼
60,000 5-20, C., '65, new.	111⅞	200 Clev. & Pitts	90⅜
10,000 do	111⅞	400 do	90⅜
3,000 do	111⅞	200 Chi. & N. W	90⅜
$1,500 5-20, C., '68	112	100 Mich. So. & N. I b10	90
10,000 do	112⅝	500 do	89⅞
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	106⅛	100 do	89⅞
125,000 do	106⅝	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf	89⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s, P. R. 5s	100	300 do	89⅞
50,000 U. S. 6s, new	72⅝	100 do	97⅝
540,000 do	73	500 Clev. & Tol	103⅛
10,000 do	72⅝	100 Chi. & R. I	93½
16,000 do bet. cal	72⅝	2 0 do	103
52,000 Va. 6s, ex-c	57	100 do b10	103
16,000 Va. 6s, new	59	400 do	103⅝
98,000 N. Car. 6s	60⅜	700 Mil. & St. P. Pf	103
1,000 do	60⅜	200 do	103
60,000 do	60⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C	117
50,000 N. Car. State 6s,		200 do	117
new	60⅜	500 do b30	116¾
1,000 Missouri 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is	92	400 do	116¾
		500 Ohio & Miss	32⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	72⅜	600 Mil. & St. P. Pf	111
20,000 do	72⅝	850 P., Ft. W. & C	117
25,000 do	72⅝	do	116¾
10,000 N. Car. 6s, new	60⅞	300 do	117
200 Wells-Fargo Ex	51	600 Ohio & Miss	33
300 do	50⅝	1100 do	32⅝
100 Q. M. Co	26	400 do	32⅝
100 do b30	25¾	500 do	32⅝
100 do b30	25¾	100 Mich. Cen	119
200 do	25¾	6.0 Mich. So. & N. I	89¾
200 do	25	400 do	89⅝
400 Mariposa Pf	24⅝	600 do	89⅝
250 Pacific Mail	128	100 do b30	89⅝
3.6 West. U. T	37	200 do	89⅝
300 Erie	48¾	200 Clev. & Pitts	90
1100 do	48¾	200 do	90⅜
200 N. Y. Cen	128⅜	200 do	90⅜
200 Reading	99	600 Clev. & Tol	103
200 do	99	500 do	103⅝
300 do b15	99⅛	100 Chi., R. I. & P	103⅝
10 B. & B. Assoc	107½	300 Chi. & N. W	90⅛
110 do	108	600 do	90
100 T., W. & W	87	600 do	90⅛
200 do	66⅞	6.0 Chi. & N. W. Pf	97⅛
3.0 Mil. & St. P	110	6.0 do	97⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 T. St. 6s, new	72⅜	200 Tol., W. & W	67¼
10,000 do	72⅜	100 do	67
50,000 do	72⅜	100 do	67¼
10,000 do	73¼	1000 Mil. & St. P	110⅛
10,000 N. Car. 6s, ex-c	60⅜	600 Ohio & Miss	32⅝
30,000 N. Car. 6s, new	60⅜	100 do	32⅝
850 Mar. Pf	24⅝	1100 do	32⅝
200 do	24¾	400 Mich. So. & N. I	89⅜
180 Wells-Fargo Ex	51	600 do	89⅜
100 Adams Ex	51⅝	200 do b10	89⅜
100 Pac. Mail	128⅜	200 do	89⅜
300 West. U. Tel	37⅜	300 P., Ft. W. & C	116⅝
200 Quick. Min. Co	25¾	100 do	116⅝
300 N. Y. Cen	128⅝	1300 Clev. & Pitts	91
200 do b3	129	400 Clev. & Tol	103⅝
200 Erie	48¾	100 Chi., R. I. & P	103⅝
300 Hudson	136	300 do	89⅜
400 do	136⅝	600 do b30	89⅜
300 Reading	100⅛	300 do	89⅜
2200 do	100⅛	200 do b3	89⅜
6.0 do b3	100⅛	400 Chi. & N. W	90⅛
600 do	100⅜	300 do	90⅛
200 do b6	100⅜	200 do	90⅛
200 do b10	100⅜	200 do	90⅛
200 do	100⅜	600 Chi. & N. W. Pf	97
200 Bos. W. P	17⅜	4.0 do	97⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$48,000 T. St. 6s, new	72⅝	200 Q. M. Co	26
50,000 do	72⅝	200 Alton & T. H. Pf	67
10,000 N. Car. 6s, ex-c	60⅜	200 Mil. & St. P	110⅛
5,000 do	60⅜	800 do	110⅜
40 Am. Ex. Co	46	400 P., Ft. W. & C	116⅝
100 Wells-Fargo Ex	51	200 do	116⅝
100 Mariposa Pf	24¼	200 do	116⅝
100 Adams Ex	51⅜	200 do b6	116¼
100 West. U. T	37⅜	100 Ohio & Miss	32⅝
100 Pac. Mail	128⅜	100 do	32⅝
100 do b10	128⅜	800 Mich. So. & N. I	89⅜
50 do	128⅜	200 do	89⅜
100 do b30	128⅜	200 do	89⅜
200 Erie	48¾	200 do b3	89⅜
50 do	48¾	200 do	89⅜
200 do	48¾	200 do	89⅜
1200 Reading	100⅛	200 do b3	89⅜
2200 do	100⅛	800 Clev. & Pitts	90⅜
200 do b10	100⅛	200 do	90⅜
800 do b6	100⅜	400 do b3	90⅜
2,200 do	100⅜	400 do	90⅜
1000 do b30	100⅜	600 Clev. & Tol	103⅝
1000 do b6	100⅜	500 Chi. & R. I. & P	103⅝
1000 do	100⅜	600 do	103⅝

MONDAY, Oct. 19—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 136⅞@136¾ @137@137¼@137@136⅞@137@137¼@137⅜ ₱ cent. At noon the price was 137¼ ₱ cent., and the Treasury Office awarded $300,000 at 137.26 ₱ cent. on public proposals, delivering the Gold to-day. The borrowing and lending rate was not so dear for the borrower as on Saturday. The highest consideration paid for the use of Gold until to-morrow was five-sixteenths of one ₱ cent. and the lowest one-eighth of one ₱ cent., up to the settlement of business at the Gold Exchange Bank. Later in the day holders were ready to lend *flat*; that is, without interest either way. The market in the Afternoon looked at one time quite firm at 137¼ ₱ cent.

As we intimated in our weekly review this morning, the Merchants in the Foreign Trade, and other parties dependent upon the daily fluctuations in Gold, are not accommodated by the present Treasury plan of selling Gold. The limit to the amount of daily sales below the actual receipts from Customs, and the certainty that this limit will not be exceeded whatever price may be bid, are points of interest in the Gold Room, directly favoring the combinations to make Gold scarce and to exact a ruinous consideration for its use. We are not surprised to learn, after only five days' practical trial of the new plan, that a memorial is now in circulation among the Importing and Exporting Houses of this City, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, in favor of a change in the system, which we have no doubt will be made after the ten days' sales of $300,000 per day, heretofore advertised, are over. In the meanwhile the text of the memorial will probably be given to the public.

The foreign exchanges were a fraction higher on London this forenoon. The 60-day rate was advanced from 109¾, as on Saturday, to 109¾ ₱ cent. by the leading bankers, at their own offices, but street sales, we hear, were made at a concession of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent.

Money to the Brokers was lent at 60@70 ₱ cent., the prevailing rate on railway collateral being 7 ₱ cent. The terms upon which balances are offered by lenders on the Public Funds are 1 ₱ cent. lower, and in the absence of demand on this class of security, 6 ₱ cent. was accepted on miscellaneous collateral. The market left easy, although some of the financial authorities of the street still express surprise that the activity on the Stock Exchange and the usual movements of trade, at this season of the year, have not made dearer rates and a more pressing demand for money.

There was another excited move in the Public Funds to-day, with enormous sales, divided between all classes of the 5-20s and 6 ₱ cents. of 1881, and a further rise in prices, up to 112 ₱ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867, and a corresponding advance on most other descriptions. In the afternoon there was a partial abatement in the demand, and a reaction of ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. in prices. In the Border State Bonds, Tennessees, after selling at 72¼@72¾, advanced to 73⅛@73⅜ ₱ cent., and North Carolinas and Virginias were active at full rates. The Railway market was irregular, and, with the exception of Reading, which advanced to 100⅜ ₱ cent., the New-York and Western Roads were easier than on Saturday, and the prevailing disposition among the operators in the Westerns, which advanced most rapidly on Friday last, (and Saturday evening,) was to realization on the chances of continued reaction. Withal, however, the impression made on the market, considering the great rise of last week, was not so decided as these sellers had reason to anticipate. The New-York Central and Erie prices fluctuated less than on the other descriptions.

After the late Boards broke up the Railways were weaker, the Public Funds steady, the State Bonds steady, and Gold rather firm. The following quotations were made at the close, as compared with Saturday night:

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	106¼	106⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	111¼	111¼
American Gold Coin	136⅛	137⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	72¼	72¼
Virginia Bonds, old	57½	57
Missouri Bonds	92	92
North Carolina Bonds, old	68¼	68¼
New-York Central	128¼	127⅛
Erie Railway	48⅜	48
Reading Railway	99	99¼
Chicago and Rock Island	108¼	106¾
Northwest Common	97⅛	96¼
Northwest Preferred	97⅛	96⅜
Michigan Southern	90	89¼
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	117	116
Cleveland and Pittsburg	91	89½
Pacific Mail Company	128	127⅛
St. Paul Preferred	109¼	108
St. Paul Common	111	109
Toledo and Wabash	66½	65¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	115	5-20 coup., 1867	111¼
500 & 1,000, 1881	116⅛	5-20 reg., 1868	111⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	106¾	5-20 coup., 1868	111⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	114⅜	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871	122
5-20 reg., 1864	111⅜	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1871	122
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	112⅛	5 ₱ c. reg., 1874	114
5-20 reg., 1865	106⅝	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1874	119
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	112⅛	6s Coupons, 1874	114
5-20 reg., 1865, n. s	111¼	10-40 reg	104⅝
5-20 coup. '65 n. s	111¼	10-40 500 & 1,000	104¾
5-20 reg., 1867	111¼	6s Currency	96⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Rec'lv'g Loan	103½
N. Y. ₱ c. Canal, 1870	100⅜
N. Y. ₱ c. Canal, 1872	101
N. Y. 6's c. Canal, 1873	103
N. Y. ₱ c. Canal, 1874	101
N. Y. ₱ c. Canal, 1875	101
N. Y. ₱ c. Canal, 1877	101
N. Y. ₱ c. Canal, 1878	101
N. Y. ₱ c. Canal, 1879	101
Illinois 6s, bonds	92
Ill. reg., 1880	101
Illinois 6s, cou. '78 & '80	101
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 & '81	101
Illinois 6s, c. '79 & '81, 1865	101
Ill. 6s, cou. '79 & '81, 1870	101
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	101
Illinois War Loan	101
Michigan 6's c., 1873	100
Tennessee 6 ₱ c. ex c.	72⅝
Tennessee 6 ₱ c. n. bds	72⅝
Georgia 6s	90
Georgia 7s, new bds	92
South Carolina 6s	75
N. C. 6s, new bonds	61⅝
Missouri 6s	92
California 7s	121
Rhode Island 6s	101¼

And the following for the City Bank Stocks.

New-York	129	Metropolitan	140
Merchants'	124	East River	103
Mechanics'	129	Shoe and Leather	122
America	145	Corn Exchange	130
State of New-York	120	Park	151⅜
Commerce	134	Central National	109¼
Ocean	108	First National	215
American Exchange	120	Fourth National	105
Chatham	145	Ninth National	110⅛
Bank of the Republic	110	Oriental Bank	155

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Tol. & W. Extn. bds	78½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Chi. Western 1st M. '86	100⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91	Gt. Western 1st M. '93	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	127	(Gal. & Chi. extended	101
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1859	93½	Chi. & R. I. Pac. 1s	94⅛
Erie 7s, 8th ind., 1868	97½	Morris & Essex 1st M	98
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7	91½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st 6s	100
Harlem 1st M	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M	97
Hud. R. & O. R. 1st 6s	111½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M	93½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M	93	Clev. & P. 2d M	92¾
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s	103½	Clev. & P. 4th M	77
Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ c. 1870	116⅛	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M.	101½
Alton & T. H. 1st M	84	Chi. & Alton S. F. ins.	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	65½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M	36
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	87	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	86
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	91	Panama R. R. bonds	120
Cen. 7 ₱ cent. conv	85	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 6s	103½
Cen. 7 ₱ cent. 2d bds	86	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 s 10	103⅝
Cen. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M	97	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	91½
Cen. 7 ₱ c. L. G	100	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	80
Del. L. & W. 1st M	99	Mil. & S. P. L. & M'd 1st M	96
Del. & W. 1st M. Morris	94	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	78½
Del. & W. 2d Mort	84½	N. Y. & N. M. 6s	99½

It is announced by advertisement on another page of this paper, that Mr. W. W. EVERETT is no longer a member of the Stock Exchange firm of Messrs. DAVID GROESBECK & Co. He retired on Saturday, 17th inst.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $409,000; Receipts for Gold Notes, $59,000; total Receipts, $2,829,775 31; total Payments, $3,604,593 41; Balance, $98,040,-468 14.

We have been requested to allude to the proposals for $40,000 City Market stock, bids for which will be opened at the Comptroller's Office, Oct. 20, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. Said stock will bear 7 ₱ cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and the principal will be redeemed May 1, 1897.

Gold.

The National Currency Bank, corner of Wall and Broadway, will include in its proposal for Sub-Treasury Gold, any amount for merchants and others. Orders to be so included must be handed in by 11:30 o'clock. Usual commission on only the amounts obtained.

W. G. WHITE, Cashier.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY to the amount of Eighteen Million Dollars have already been sold, and they are now in constant demand for home investment and on foreign account. They pay six per cent. in gold, and run for thirty years. At 102, they yield between eight and nine per cent. to the investor, and as soon as the issue is sold, if not before, they will doubtless command a much higher rate. As a first mortgage on the longest line of railroad in this country, that is already earning more than its interest liabilities on its way business, and which cost nearly three times their amount, the security is undoubted. Subscriptions will be received at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, and by most of the leading bankers throughout the country, where a new pamphlet, containing a full description of the road and its securities, can be obtained.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Attorney-st., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 24.9x 160
Hester-st., n. s., lot on Bridge's map, 25x82
Ludlow-st., e. s., No. 34, 25x88
21st-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x92.9
31st-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 1st-av., 2Cx92.9
31st-st., s. s., 365 ft. w. of 1st-av., 2Cx92.9
41st-st., n. s., 123 ft. e. of Madison-av. (irregular)
46th-st., n. s., 505 ft. w. of 9th-av., 44x9x100.4x45x45
50th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 2d-av., 10x100.8
Lexington-av., e. s., cor. 1st-av., 20x75
103d-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.11
9th-av., n. s. cor. 126d-st., 100x110.11
10th-av., w. s. cor. 128th-st., 400x100.11
16th-st., s. s., 188 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x1 3.3
38th-st., s. s. e. cor. 2d-av., 22.1x80x42x80.7x74.7x180.7
48th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100
63d-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x204
78th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x102.2
13 (Th.st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x96.11
153d-st., n. s., 338 ft. w. of 8th-av., 10Cx30.11
Lexington-av., e. s., 20 ft. n. of 31st-st., 19.6x85.5
4th-av., n. w. corner of 74th-st., 1C.2x25C
10th-st., n. s., 145.6 ft. e. of Avenue A., irregular

Leases Recorded.

Amity-st., No. 123, 3 years, per year
Bowery, No. 214, 6 years, per year
Avenue B, n. e. corner of 18th-st., 18x113, 5 years, per year
2d-av., s. w. corner of 51st-st., 3 years, per year

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., s. s., 131.8 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20.10x100
Baltic-st., s. s., 110.5 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20.10x100
Butler-st., n. s., 185 ft. e. of Howard-av., 40x100
Court-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Amity-st., 25x75
Penn and Jackman sts., n.e. cor., 81.7x75..x94.6x38.1 x4.11x75x107.2½
Devoe-st., s. s., 46 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 18x95
Hamilton-av., n. s., 145 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 30x100
Houston-st., w. s., 105.7 ft. n. of Park-av., 25.6x84.10
Keap-st. and Marcy-av., n. e. cor., 25x100
Madison-st., n. s., 212.6 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 18.9x 100
Sacket-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x100
Sacket-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of Smith-st., 2Cx100
Sacket-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x100
Skillman-st., w. s., 275 ft. n. c. Tillary-st., 300x200
3d-place, s. s., 245 ft. w. of Court-st., 22.6x133.5
8th-st., s. s., 247.10 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20Cx2C
Grand-av., w. s., 334 ft. n. of Gates-av., 18x100
Lafayette-av., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Hall-st., 40x100
Park-av., n. s., 98.1 ft. e. of Adelphi-st., 18x80.3
Stevens-av. and Decatur-st., s. e. corner, 100 x 2x0
Stuyvesant-av., s. s., 100 ft. s. of Decatur-st.
Van Sicklen-av., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 100x 100
Vanderbilt-av., s. s., 250 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 20x80
Lot Nos. 73 and 74, Saran A. Suydam's map

Lease Recorded.

Troy-av. and Bergen-st., n. e. corner, 25x30, 1 year per year

NEW-JERSEY—ESSEX COUNTY.

Clinton.

Middleville road, Th. Born's property
Court-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Morris-av., 25x100
Newark

Montclair.

Park-st, E. Moran's property, 75x2
Park-st., E. Moran's property, 100x211

Newark.

Congress-st., s. s., 272 ft. n. of Ferry-st., 21x120
Ferry-st., n. s., H. Diefendorf's property, 40 ft. front
Jackson-st., w. s., 304 ft. n. e. of Downing-st., 25x85
Kinney-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Adams-st., 25x96
Market-st., n. s., E. Richards' estate, 50x100
Madison-st., 110 ft. from Market-st., 30 ft. front
Murray-st., n. s., 188 ft. w. of South Broad-st., 25x 100
Nesbit-st., n. s., 315 ft. from Sheffield-st., 60 ft. front
Pacific-st., n. s., H. L. Marsh's property, 40x100
Pacific-st., s. s., 40x100, adjoining tracts
Garden-st., s. s., 92x100
Prince-st., n. s., 362 ft. from Spruce-st., 22x100
Prince-st., s. s., 121 ft. n. of Kinney-st., 21x100
Prince-st., s. s., 142 ft. n. of Kinney-st., 20x100

Orange.

Clarendon-place and Lincoln-av., s. e. corner, 84x152
Elizabeth-st., n. s., Jesse Williams' prop., 25x164

West Orange.

Fairmont-av., L. S. Haskell's prop., 1 acre
Valley road, w. s., M. D. Babcock's prop., 1 acre

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Varick-st., e. s., 37.6 ft. n. of Montgomery-st., 18.9x60

Hoboken.

Harrison and 7th sts., n. e. cor., 42x100
Jackson-st., w. s., 72 ft. n. of 4th-st., 25x100
Madison and 4th sts., n. e. cor., 122x100
Madison and 8th sts., n. e. cor., 40x100
Monroe-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of 8th-st., 75x1 0

West Hoboken.

Union-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Spring-st., 25x162

Hudson City.

Franklin and Warren sts., s. e. cor., 25x100

North Bergen.

Washington-st., lot No. 203, H. F. Macken & Co.'s, 25x100

Bayonne.

Avenue D, w. s., 41 ft. from 27th-st., 40x211
Avenue D and 27th-st., n. w. cor., 41x211

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 19, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	147	Barley, bushels	
Flour, bbls	20,839	Malt, bushels	2,700
Flour, bags		Peas, bushels	
Cornmeal, bbls	200	Pork, bbls	9
Cornmeal, bags	₱ 189	Cut Meats, pkgs	173
Wheat, bushels	3,960	Lard, pkgs	40
Corn, bushels		Beef, tcs. and bbls	353
Rye, bushels		Whisky, bbls	416
Oats, bushels	12,750	Petroleum, bbls	2,253

ASHES—Continue very quiet at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand at unchanged rates, including Java at 21c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16½c.; Rio, 7½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@14½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been steady but not active. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,034 bales, including 1,144 sales to spinners, 275 bales to speculators and 605 bales to shippers.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Orleans.	Mobile.	
Ordinary, ₱ lb	23½	23¾	24 @24¼
Good Ordinary, ₱ lb	24½	24¾	25 @25¼
Low Middling, ₱ lb	25½	25¾	25¾@26
Middling, ₱ lb	25¾	26	26¼@26½
Good Middling, ₱ lb	27	27½	27

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 20, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Lambele, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
VIRGINIUS. Leading character by Edwin Forrest, supported by an excellent cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE HONEYMOON. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. Geo. Holland, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THEODORE THOMAS' GRAND GALA CONCERT.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
NO THOROUGHFARE and THRICE MARRIED. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
OUT OF THE STREETS. Characters by Misses Irving, Denvil, Grey, Chapman, Messrs. Bangs, Coleman, Studley and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—ASMODEUS and THE BONNY FISHWIFE. Evening—THE MAN AT THE WHEEL and THE WATER WITCHES. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE CRIMSON SHIELD. Introducing a brilliant ballet company.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LUCREZIA BORGIA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
GRAND DUTCH S. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
34th-st., corner Broadway.
ACROBATIC AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.

ALLEMANIA HALL.
No. 18 East 16th-st.
GEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION OF EARTH AND MAN, WITH LECTURE.

NEW APOLLO HALL.
28th-st., corner Broadway.
COMIC PERFORMANCE. By James Taylor.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
Atlantic-st., corner Clinton.
FALLON'S STEREOPTICON.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING "HOME, SWEET HOME."

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The address of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to Hon. Reverdy Johnson, will be presented to that gentleman on Thursday next, on which occasion a dinner will be given to him by the city authorities.

Gen. Prim has published a letter in which he indignantly denies that he aspires to the throne of Spain. He says he is not actuated by personal ambition.

GENERAL.

Judge Chase is now laboriously engaged on a number of important cases which were submitted at the last term of the Supreme Court, but in which no decisions were rendered. He leaves Washington in a few days to hold a session of the United States Circuit Court in Savannah, Ga.

The cases of Kimberly and Wooley against Gen. Butler were continued at Baltimore yesterday. The argument on the motion to quash the proceedings was concluded and the question submitted to the Court. The decision was reserved.

The trial of the persons implicated in what have been known as the "State-street Irregularities" in Boston, was yesterday brought up for trial in the Circuit Court, before Judges Clifford and Lowell. The names of the parties accused are: Julius F. Heartwell, Charles Mellen, Charles Howard and Edward Carter; the latter not being present is supposed to have absconded. Heartwell was formerly Cashier of the United States Sub-Treasury, and the indictment charges him with using Government funds to the amount of $1,000,000, the others named being accessory thereto. The trial will occupy several days.

The catch of mackerel is reported to have been very light this season; not more than half that of last year. As a consequence the price of mackerel at the East is advancing.

J. W. Jones, of Westbrook, Me., has packed no less than 1,600,000 cans of green corn this year. He has employed over 700 hands, not to mention huskers, and has had 1,500 acres of sweet corn under cultivation. This business, now so large, was quite unknown but a few years ago.

A starch mill at Lisbon, owned by Rogers & Bartlett, was burned to the ground on Thursday; loss $10,000; insured for $5,000.

The members of the Tenth Vermont regiment will have their annual reunion at Waterbury on Wednesday, and all the Vermont officers will meet at Montpelier on Thursday.

Richard Platt, a New-Haven grocer, is reported to have absconded, after fleecing Mr. Hall, a provision dealer of that city, out of $5,000 by means of forged notes, and several other persons in smaller sums.

The Penfield Paper-mills in Monroe County were totally destroyed by fire Saturday evening. The exact loss cannot be ascertained; but the insurance on building, machinery and stock amounts to $60,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, recently presented a burial lot, very eligibly located in Woodlands Cemetery, to the Philadelphia Typographical Society. It is most magnificently inclosed with massive marble, and over the entrance is a splendid arch of gothic style. The area is nearly 2,000 superficial feet, and will suffice for the use of the Society for many years. On Saturday last the members of the Society and invited guests assembled at the *Ledger* Building, and were taken to the Cemetery in carriages. Mr. Childs, Mayor McMichael and Col. Forney were among those present. Arriving at the cemetery, a formal presentation of the lot was made, and speeches were made by the Mayor and Mr. Childs.

Hon. Wm. R. Staples, formerly Chief Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, died yesterday morning.

Father O'Keefe, Catholic priest at Clinton, Mass., died suddenly yesterday morning, after a short illness.

Jonathan Hedge, for many years a prominent merchant of Augusta, Me., died yesterday.

The City of Jefferson, one of the suburbs of New-Orleans, having been included in the recently created Metropolitan Police District, the police undertook to take possession of the station-houses. The authorities of Jefferson resisted their efforts, whereupon the Police established stations of their own, and put officers, some of whom are colored, on duty in the streets. A collision between the Police and the citizens is feared.

Vermont elects a United States Senator to-day in place of Mr. Edmunds. That gentleman, it is believed, will be reëlected.

A dispatch from New-Orleans says that a newspaper office at Franklin, La., was sacked by a mob on Sunday. For what reason or by what faction the outrage was perpetrated is not known.

Yesterday was the eighty-seventh anniversary of the battle of Yorktown, when Lord Cornwallis with his English army of 7,000 men, were surrounded and cut off from communication with his fleet by the combined forces under Washington and La Fayette, and surrendered, which terminated the Revolutionary war. The day was duly observed in Baltimore.

Rev. C. A. Stork, of Baltimore, has declined the professorship in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Penn., tendered him by the board.

E. D. Olmsted, a defaulting clerk of the Post Office Department, was arrested yesterday in Richmond, Va., by a Post Office detective.

There was an immense and enthusiastic Republican demonstration last evening at the Wigwam in Jersey City. Mr. John Rogers presided, and Major-Gens. N. P. Banks and Franz Siegel and Mr. Belford, of Indiana, delivered speeches in support of the Republican nominees.

An Irishman named Mulligan who is confined in the Clinton Prison, and who had been under additional punishment for misconduct, yesterday stabbed one of the prison keepers who visited him in his cell. The wound inflicted was not a serious one.

Dr. Lieber delivered the opening lecture of the present course, last night, in the lecture-room of the Columbia College Law School, Lafayette-place. His subject was "Constitutional Law."

The Protestant Episcopal Convention held their eleventh day's session yesterday. An important feature of the business of this Convention will be the resolution passed unanimously yesterday, which will correct clerical and typographical errors in the Litany and Psalms, and give to the Church of the United States a standard edition of the Prayer Book.

While a passenger train was crossing Cayuga Lake yesterday, on the New-York Central Railroad, the boiler of the locomotive exploded, causing great havoc among the forward cars and consternation among the passengers. Fortunately no person was seriously injured.

A vote was recently taken among the students of Williams College with the following result: Grant, 113; Seymour, 30.

Hon. Elliot C. Cowdin delivered an address last evening before the National Club, Union-square, on the reconstruction issue, and its effect upon the business and prosperity of the country. The Club-room was densely crowded, many ladies being among the audience. The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause, and complimented at the close of his address.

The Executive Committee of the United States Indian Commission held a meeting yesterday at Cooper Institute, at which interesting reports were submitted, and addresses were made by Bishops Whipple and Kemper, and by Rev. Drs. Bellows and Washburn.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and passed a number of bills for work done on the new Court-house.

No cases were tried yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The Grand Jurors were discharged for the term, and several appointments were made for important trials, after which the Court adjourned.

Police-Sergt. Kiernan, who was indicted on Saturday by the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions, and committed to the Tombs, was yesterday released from custody under $5,000 bail, Michael Gormley, of No. 325 East Thirty-third-street, becoming his bondsman.

Cotton was comparatively quiet, but steady, yesterday. Breadstuffs and Provisions were lightly dealt in, though buyers had any existing advantage as regards prices. Groceries were quiet. Freights inactive.

There is but little activity in the Beef Cattle market. Indeed, dealers affirmed, yesterday, that trade was slow at 15½c.@16c. ℔ lb. for Prime Steers. A few extras were said to have been sold at 16½c. Most of the sales were made at about 14c.@15c. ℔ lb., net weight. Large numbers of Cattle were sold at 10c.@12c. ℔ lb. Prime Calves were fairly active at 10c.@12c. with a few at 13c. ℔ lb., live weight. There is a fair demand for Prime Sheep at 5c.@6c. ℔ lb., live weight. But most of the sales are made at prices below 5c. ℔ lb. A few selected Extras brought 6⅛c. ℔ lb. Lambs, 6c.@7⅛c. ℔ lb., live weight. The Swine market is dull, with a decline in prices. Prime Heavy Cornfed, 9c.@9⅜c. ℔ lb., live weight. Common Hogs, 8c.@8⅜c.; Dressed, 11c.@11⅛c. ℔ lb. Prime Dressed, 11c.@12c. ℔ lb.

Help Me, Cassius, or I Sink.

The *World* calls for help,—lustily and yet a good deal "like a sick girl." It is not satisfied with the despairing shriek it uttered, or with the chorus of shrieks which it evoked, when the news of the October disasters first astonished the Democratic Party. But it *keeps* shrieking. It will not stop. Neither the protests of the party Press, nor the disavowals of the party committee, seem to have the slightest effect in silencing its clamor. It shouts for help.

Its desperate condition may be inferred from the fact that it looks to Seymour for *advice* and to Blair for *action*. It praises Seymour and exalts the wisdom of the Democratic Convention for putting him in nomination. Whatever has been done that is wrong, has *not* been done by Seymour. He is wise and patriotic and "sound." "After these defeats," says the *World*, "the masses of the Democracy need words of encouragement from their trusted leader." That's true—but they won't get them. Seymour never encourages anybody; he never feels encouraged himself. He does not get "discouraged" as often as Blair, perhaps, but his discouragement is of a strange type. It strikes deeper and lasts longer.

The country, and the army, looked to Seymour, then Governor of New-York, for "words of encouragement" during the war. Did they get them? Not much. The Governor made a good many speeches and wrote a good many letters; but there was not much "encouragement" in any of them. They were more doleful than any ditties ever said or sung. The Lamentations of the lamentable prophet, Jeremiah, were cheerful and inspiriting songs, compared with the dismal diatribes and woeful prophesies of this Democratic Solon. He bewailed the successes of our soldiers even more than their defeats. "Successful coercion" was to him more disastrous than "successful rebellion." The most "encouraging" thing he said during the war, was that it had proved a "failure." The most cheerful observation he is recorded to have made was in his speech to the rioters, that his Adjutant had gone to Washington to stop the draft!

We hope the *World* will persevere in its effort to get something "encouraging" out of Horatio. It cannot fail to do good—when it comes. But we would not advise our distressed neighbor to wait too long for it, or to count too confidently on getting it at all. Don't let Blair off while waiting for Seymour. Insist on his giving the party the benefit of his "chivalric action," without waiting for Seymour's "sober counsels of a sincere statesman, who knows no art but robust integrity." So far as the Democracy is concerned, *that* is one of the "Lost Arts."—and we don't think that the *World* is likely to recover it through Gov. Seymour's agency.

However, there's nothing like perseverance in a good cause. Let the *World*, therefore, persevere. If pressed vigorously Blair may not surrender, but Seymour will be very likely to say something. We advise the *World* to "push things!"

Madness of the South.

What are the Southern Democrats thinking about? Have they all gone mad? Or do they give up the political contest and resolve to start at once on the new crusade of murder and assassination they have been so long predicting? Political murders seem to be the order of the day, not in any one State or any one section, but throughout the entire South. A negro member of the South Carolina Senate, standing on the platform of a railroad car, is approached by three white men on horseback and deliberately shot. His only offence was that he had been making a Republican speech. In Arkansas a Deputy Sheriff, while serving subpœnas, is seized, tied to a negro and both are shot. In North Carolina half a dozen negroes are seized at night in their beds, mutilated, whipped and otherwise maltreated, because of their color and political sentiments, by a roving gang of the "ruling race." And these are but specimens of the brutal tyranny exercised in the South upon all, whites and blacks, who hold and utter Republican opinions.

Do Southern Democrats dream that these things aid their cause? Do they not know and see that it is precisely things of this sort that are making it utterly impossible for decent men anywhere to support them? Do they not see that acts of this kind, showing their utter contempt for justice and human rights, and their purpose to restore, in their worst forms, all the most hideous features of slavery, are burying their hopes of political restoration and influence beyond all chance of resurrection?

Do they fancy that the people of the nation will tolerate such acts of outrage? Do they expect to keep them up without let or hindrance from the National Government? If they do, they are doomed to a speedy awakening from their delusion. Mr. Adams, whom they invited South to give them counsel, has told them that one of the things which the war has secured, *and which the people will never relinquish*, is the "equal right of every citizen of the United States to travel, speak and live in any State, so long as he does not infringe the rights of others." They may rely upon it, the people will vindicate this right—peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must. The whites in the South are not wise if they hope or strive to prevent it. They can involve themselves in much misery and the country in a good deal of trouble—but they cannot possibly defeat that purpose. They can make their own States the scene of confusion, of strife, of assassinations, and of slaughter. They may push the matter so far as to renew the war and bring it much closer home to themselves than the war of the rebellion. But if they do, they will bring down upon their own heads a degree of desolation and ruin to which what they suffered in the late war, will seem but the sport of a Summer day.

It behooves the people of the Southern States to be "wise to-day." They will find it "madness" beyond all precedent, to "defer." They have nothing whatever to gain; and everything they have, be it much or little, they will certainly lose, by persisting in the path on which they seem inclined to enter.

The Soldiers Are For Grant.

We must not fail to appreciate the splendid services rendered by the Union volunteers during this eventful Autumn. They have swept the September and October elections, and will be resistless in November. It was always clear enough that the soldier element would play a great *rôle* in the canvass of 1868, greater even than in 1864, when it could only vote, not work; when it was absorbed in sterner duties, and at best was somewhat divided by the fact that the Republican nominee was a civilian and the other a soldier. Now it clusters, more potent than ever, under the banner of the greatest leader of our armies, and foremost of living captains.

Between two and three millions of able-bodied men wore "the blue," mostly voters, for longer or shorter service; and of these more than half, probably, survive to cast a Presidential ballot. In 1852 the total popular vote was but about 3,000,000; in 1856, about 4,000,000; in 1860, less than 4,700,000; in 1864, about 4,000,000. The vote for 1868 will probably be in the neighborhood of 5,000,000. The large proportion of the "soldier-vote" and its great influence are, therefore, apparent.

Probably four-fifths of this vote goes to Grant—not only the Republican part of it, but a good share of the Democratic. The truth is that Grant had a pretty good "war record." Seymour had a pretty shaky "war record," especially about midsummer of 1863 and midsummer of 1864, *i. e.*, when we most needed backbone. In July, 1863, Grant captured Vicksburg and Seymour parleyed with the New-York rioters. Not far from the epoch when Seymour was denouncing the Government as a "military despotism" for arresting Vallandigham, Grant was receiving the sword of Pemberton, the roll-list of 31,000 prisoners (the largest single capture recorded in modern war, and greater than Napoleon's at Ulm) to be added to the 25,000 others captured during the campaign, and the surrender of a great river citadel with its nigh upon 180 cannon; and was enabling the Mississippi to run "unvexed to the sea." A year later, while Seymour and his set were voting the war "a failure," in its hour of cruelest anguish, Grant was pushing it through to victory; and the cheering at Atlanta drowned the gratuitous paper surrender at Chicago.

Soldiers who stood shoulder to shoulder in the crimsoned field, and who around bivouac fires talked over the dastardly desertion of pretended friends at home, do not now forget the feelings they had then. They sketch in their own minds such rude historic contrasts as those we have painted—and, as a consequence, they will vote for Grant. Seymour soldiers undoubtedly there are; but preciously rare are they among their comrades—except in Dixie! Semmes, and Cobb, and Forrest, and that sort of soldiers, who didn't have as many stars as we in their flag, now are strong for Seymour. But most Union soldiers (and some gallant Confederates, too,) go for Grant. They "vote the way they shot," and that was against New-York rioters, Vallandigham sympathizers, President murderers, hotel burners, whale-ship scuttlers, yellow-fever inoculators, and all gentry of that sort. They feel more at home under the leadership of the hero of Fort Donelson than under that of the "hero" of Fort Pillow. They are satisfied that Grant has got "a good war-record."

We said the Union soldiers for Seymour were comparatively rare birds, and so they are. The "White Boys in Blue" are a mere travestie on the great organization of "*The Boys in Blue*," who believe in the *blue*, whether it is white or black that honors it by dying bravely in it. A good part of this Democratic organization consists of "boys" that were never in the army, and of men that opposed the war. Most of them are White-Boys-that-have-no-business-to-be-in-Blue. And while there are certainly many good and true soldiers who still hold by Seymour, (wishing he were Hancock,) yet they themselves will confess to you that the majority of their comrades are for Grant.

The English Elections—Their Probable Result.

The news by cable from England confirms the opinion which we recently expressed with regard to the result of the approaching elections. The Tories, discouraged by the total failure of the attempts of their leaders to raise popular enthusiasm on behalf of their cause, are abandoning the contest in many counties and boroughs which have formerly returned members of their political creed, while we do not hear, except in rare instances only, of aggressive movements on their part in districts held at present by Liberals. The cable dispatch places the probable Liberal majority at thirty-five, but this is, we are inclined to believe, either an under-estimate or a misstatement in terms. The word "Liberal," as used in English party politics, is capable of being applied in so many different senses that it has almost lost all definite meaning. When Tories eagerly seize upon the phrase, "Liberal Conservatism," under to vail the unpopularity of their old party principles, and when every variety of Whig or Radical is included under the generic name of "Liberal,'" the use of the word is likely to create misapprehension. It is certain, however, beyond a doubt, that the Liberals, in the wide sense of the term, will obtain a much larger majority than that mentioned in the dispatch, and we suppose the real meaning of the intelligence to be that Mr. Gladstone's majority on the Irish Church question will amount to thirty-five. The Liberals, those professing all shades of Liberal principles included, possessed a majority of seventy in the late House of Commons, and are certain to improve upon it at the elections in November. A certain number of Liberal candidates, however, are inclined to shrink from the logical results of the convictions they protess to entertain, and thirty-five may be taken as an estimate of the majority which Mr. Gladstone may be expected to obtain on the "no confidence" resolution which he will in all probability move immediately on the assembling of Parliament in December. As far as we can judge from the election intelligence in the English papers, it is a low estimate, and will almost certainly be exceeded. But it is amply sufficient to eject the Ministry, and to give Mr. Gladstone a sound working majority, with which to carry out his Irish policy. And if a majority of thirty-five can be relied upon to vote Mr. Gladstone into power, it may be taken for granted that a still larger proportion of representatives will be found ready to support him when once the verdict of the House has been formally pronounced. Many a Conservative member even will satisfy party obligations by voting once more against the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and will then gladly obey the dictates of conscience by withdrawing from further opposition to a measure founded equally on justice and sound policy. Much has been talked about the "flank movement" by which Mr. Disraeli has been expected to defeat his assailants and retain office. But there are no signs as yet that he is either able or willing to accomplish any such manœuvre. If half his party is ready to yield after an honorable show of resistance, the other half would throw him over in disgust if he were to propose any terms worthy of acceptance by the Liberals. We do not see how he can get out of the difficulty, or do otherwise than succumb to the adverse majority which he will have to encounter before Christmas.

Blair's Blarney.

Up to this time we have never taken Frank Blair to be a fool. But he seems to be talking a good deal like one now. He is reported to have made a speech at St. Louis lately, in which he said that "Grant would never leave the Presidential mansion alive." An interpretation may be put upon this prediction which will make it sufficiently intelligible, though it will not be likely to increase the reputation of the man who makes it. It sounds a good deal like a threat. It sounds very much like the frantic threats which the Southern fanatics were uttering against Lincoln in the latter stages of the war, and which were followed by his cold-blooded assassination. A good many men will construe Blair's prophecy about Grant in the same way. They will say that it embodies a menace, that if the people elect Grant President, he will be murdered and thus got rid of.

But we put no such construction upon it. We do not think Blair meant anything of the sort. We are inclined to think he did not know very accurately what he did mean. The speech was made in the evening. It was an off-hand affair, and neither its sentiments nor its language could be expected to be very nicely chosen. Besides, though the General assured the three thousand friends who gave him the ovation that he was not "dismayed," we think he went a little too far when he said he was not "discouraged." We think he was,—a good deal discouraged. None but a discouraged man could regard the "recent Radical victories as precursors of the defeat of that party." Yet Gen. Blair said he did. He used to be more sensible. When he was in the army, during the war, he did not regard a victory as the precursor of defeat. He did not regard the battle of Port Gibson, or the capture of Grand Gulf or the magnificent victory at Jackson, as precursors of defeat at Vicksburg. Nor were they. They opened the way to the crowning victory—the capture of that rebel stronghold. Why can't Gen. Blair see as clearly, and judge as sensibly, now, as he did then? He *must* be "discouraged,"—and his wild talk looks a little as if he might be slightly "dismayed."

When he said "Grant would never leave the Presidential mansion alive," he meant only that he would stay there till the end of his natural life. He meant that he would establish himself in power by force—that he would hold the office in spite of the will of the people, by the aid of the army. "If the Democracy fail," said Gen. Blair, to elect their candidates, "the Republic would fall with them; *military dictatorship would be established*." The General must have been very much "discouraged," when he said this, else he would have known he was talking nonsense and making himself ridiculous.

The only proposition that has been made to establish a military dictatorship in this country, with the Executive at the head of it, was made by Blair himself. He proposed, in the Brodhead letter, that the Democratic President elect, (since proved to be wholly a fabulous animal, but then thought by some to be at least a possible entity,) should declare all the Reconstruction laws of Congress to be null and void,—destroy and disperse by force the State Governments that have been organized under them, and "compel" the Senate to acquiesce in this action of the Executive. What would that be but a dictatorship? The President is first to usurp judicial functions and substitute his own will for the judgments of the Supreme Court, as well as the action of Congress, and is then to use the army to enforce his decrees! What is this but a "military dictatorship?" Is it not precisely what Louis Napoleon did to make himself Emperor of France, when the people had elected him to be President of the Republic?

Gen. Blair knows that Gen. Grant is the last man in the world to attempt or desire to prolong his tenure of office a single hour beyond the limit fixed to it by the Constitution and the laws. Blair knows Grant; he has served under him; he knows that there was not a subordinate in his army, Blair himself included, less fond of power, less ambitious, less inclined to increase his authority, or to go a hair's breadth beyond its lawful limits, than Gen. Grant. Knowing this, and knowing Grant as well as he does, Gen. Blair has no shadow of excuse for making such a prediction, unless he was very much "discouraged." His discouragement must have amounted to dismay, to render such language from his lips at all excusable. The fact that he said he was *not* "discouraged," proves nothing; the absurdity of what he said proves that he *was*.

The country don't seem to have been much alarmed by the General's prediction that "Grant won't leave the Presidential mansion alive." He will *enter* it "alive"—and Gen. Blair will find out that he will be "alive" all the time he stays in it,—alive enough, at all events, to keep Gen. Blair and all his kith and kin out of it. And that of itself is a strong guaranty that "we shall have Peace."

MINOR TOPICS.

Some of the Democrats seem to be coming to their senses on the subject of "reticence." The Knoxville *Press* says they may thank the Kuklux Klan and Gen. Forrest for their defeats in the October elections. "Had they possessed any sense at all," says the *Press*, "or even known how to hold their tongues *like Grant*, we would have swept all three of these States." —Very likely: but then, you see, they didn't, and now the sweeping must be done by somebody else. It will be begun early in November, but it will not be finished till the close of Grant's administration. But when it *is* done, it will be *well* done. The whole country will be swept a great deal cleaner than Whiting has ever swept New-York City. Meantime we join the *Press* in advising the Democrats to "hold their tongues—*like* Grant," if they can't do anything else like him.

The *World* is still calling for the resignation of Gen. Blair, because of his revolutionary letter. Is it not hard that Blair should be called upon to *resign* for the very reason that procured him the *nomination?*

All the countries of Europe are putting forward candidates for the Spanish throne. We must have an American candidate. There is one man, a great statesman and pumpkin-eater, whose name we present to the Junta with perfect confidence; and we assure them that in accepting him they will not only obtain a man capable of filling their throne and relieving them of their difficulties, but they will aid in getting the Democratic Party of this country out of a dilemma that must be painful to disinterested observers. We, therefore, have the honor of nominating for the Spanish throne Horatio I., with Frank Blair as Secretary of War.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes a dispatch, announcing that Mr. August Belmont, the Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, will sail for Europe to-morrow. We cannot believe that the generalissimo of the Democratic forces will desert the field at this awful crisis of the party's fortunes.

A correspondent writes to us as follows:

"The speakers generally at the different meetings, forget to speak of Griswold and Cornell, and it is to be hoped that you will remind them in some form, not to do so."

Now that there is an assurance of carrying this State for Grant and Colfax, there ought to be an equal assurance of carrying it for Griswold and Cornell. It only needs that the State ticket should be properly enforced upon voters, to have a Republican victory with the State candidates as well as the national candidates.

There was again great activity yesterday in the public funds, and the sales were enormous at advanced prices. In London there was a further rise in our bonds of close upon one per cent.

A Southern paper gives a list of Northern murders and outrages as a set-off to a list of Southern murders and outrages; and then asks what is the difference, and why the North should make so much more fuss over one list than the other. Well, there is no parallel between the cases; though there would be if it were always the case with the murders in Northern cities that Democrats were murdered by Republicans, or *vice versa*.

Spain is in want of a King, but cannot find a man among all the Princes of Europe who is capable of governing the people and wearing the crown gracefully. We have in this country an immense number of unoccupied sovereigns who are ready to accept a vacant situation, and understand all the arts of sovereignty. We trust that Spain, after having made a failure to find a fit sovereign in Europe, will cast an eye over this country.

We beseech the Democratic factions to moderate their fury against each other, in regard to the withdrawal of Seymour or Blair. It is really painful for us at this time to be compelled to read two or three hundred Democratic newspapers. The way in which the hard-fisted organs pitch into their patchouli cotemporaries is shocking to behold. Let both factions restrain their rage against each other, for the sake of public decency.

Gov. Seymour assured certain members of the Democratic National Committee the other day, that "it would be a relief to him if some other name could be substituted for his own" in connection with the Presidency. The Committee declined to oblige him. The people will be more generous. In about a fortnight, the reluctant Governor, panting for "relief," will get all of it he will need or can use. It will be administered not grudgingly, nor in homeopathic doses, but in large measure, freely and with a hearty good will, which will leave the Governor in no sort of doubt as to the sincerity and earnestness of their purpose to "substitute some other name for his own." Let him be soothed by the prospect. If he can wait patiently a fortnight longer the Relief, though not Radway's, will be Ready.

We have again and again insisted that the alleged "revival" in Water-street had never really reached those who are popularly supposed to have been benefited by it, and a statement made on Tuesday morning last by Rev. Geo. J. Mingins, in the course of an address delivered in the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, abundantly sustains our position. Mr. Mingins, who is Superintendent of City Missions, stated that he had recently had the neighborhood of John Allen's dance-house thoroughly canvassed by his assistants in the City Mission work, and that in two thousand families visited not twenty individuals were found who had attended any of the Water-street prayer meetings. Mr. Mingins said that he made this statement not as an argument against the holding of these meetings, but to show that such agencies were not the most effective in reaching those for whose benefit they were ostensibly designed.

We attach no sort of consequence to the rumors that Chief Justice Chase is willing to lead the forlorn hope of the Democratic Party, and take Seymour's place on the Democratic ticket. He consented to take that nomination originally only upon a variety of conditions, not one of which is now possible. He was to dictate the platform, which is past praying for now,—and was to have things generally his own way, which is equally out of the question now. Besides he was very anxious to be left to perform the duties of his judicial office unmolested, and was glad that the party had decided to gratify him in this particular. He will be rejoiced to find that the party adheres to its purpose. He will have "peace" in his high place. We congratulate him very heartily on the prospect.

If the civil authorities of the Southern States do not at least try to put a stop to the assaults and murders committed upon Unionists by Confederates, we fear they will prepare the way for some very undesirable legislation by next session of Congress. If they will catch and hang a fair proportion of the murderers who operate against Union men, they will save themselves and us a great deal of trouble.

The distinguished historical writer, Motley, formerly our Minister to Austria, will to-night deliver a speech, or rather a lecture, in Boston, on the Presidential election. We have no doubt it will be worthy his high reputation. We shall publish it to-morrow.

The mass meeting of War Democrats in favor of Grant, to-morrow night, will be an imposing demonstration,—with the finest musical bands, fireworks on a grand scale, Drummond lights, and patriotic banners and devices, and all sorts of picturesque things. Two big four-horse wagons, carrying large bells, will notify the whole town of the grand turn out of the War Democrats who are in favor of peace.

The meeting yesterday of the Indian Commission—a body organized here recently for the purpose of securing justice to the Indians through the legislation of Congress—brought together a number of prominent and intelligent philanthropists. The report of Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, as to the bad treatment of the Indians, was a painful document, and we trust that Congress, at its next session, will not only give him an opportunity of putting forward his facts in an official form, but will be induced to adopt some of the defensive measures which he suggests.

We are in favor of every point in the Democratic rigmarole—"one currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the officeholder, the pensioner, the soldier, the producer and the bondholder." But we are not in favor of a depreciated greenback currency for either laborers, producers or pensioners. We desire to see an administration of our affairs that will make gold, bonds and greenbacks of equal value—so that they will all be interchangeable at their face, and the purchasing power of each will be the same. It is only by a policy of peace, developing and economizing our magnificent resources, that this desirable end will ever be attained. Let us have peace.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MISS KELLOGG.

The Academy of Music looked grimly pleasant last evening. It was filled with a brilliant and enthusiastic audience. Filled, so far as salable seats were concerned. There were, however, many vacant stockholders' seats, and almost an entire proscenium flank of stockholders' boxes empty. It must have been a mere coincidence; striking in its way, but not significant. The Academy is so seldom open that certainly the stockholders would be present when Miss Kellogg was to sing. Undoubtedly. Nevertheless, it was this which made it look grim.

Apart from the unpleasant people called stockholders, it may be said that there was too much concert and too little Kellogg. The programme was divided into three mortal parts; and in two of these Miss Kellogg sang but twice, and the second time diluted with another voice. The third part consisted wholly of the third act of "Faust." Of this last it is unnecessary to speak. Every one remembers how charming Miss Kellogg was in the opera. She has lost none of her old control over the sympathies of her audience. She acts the part with simplicity and grace, and sings the music with thorough delicacy and understanding. To say that Miss Kellogg was supported by the artists who assisted her would be going too far. Signor Susini was in a lamentable, most pitiable state of hoarseness. Nothing but the most benevolent of motives and kindness of intentions could have induced him to sing under such obvious disadvantages. Signor Lotti sang the romanza ("Salvi Dimora") in the opening scene very prettily, but its vague unrhythmetic character is a little beyond his powers. Of the others there is nothing to say.

In the first part of the concert, Miss Kellogg sang the valse from "Romeo and Juliet," by Gounod. It was, of course, easily rendered by the *artiste*, but the conductor (not Mr. Bergmann) took the time so slow that it became tame and wearisome. The piece, nevertheless, brought an *encore*, and Miss Kellogg sang "Home, Sweet Home" in a way to melt all hearts. In the second part she sang in a duet from "Hamlet," by Ambroise Thomas, a beautifully wrought piece, but spoilt in the end by a terrible taint of Verdi. Signor Petrelli, who sang with Miss Kellogg, is a lugubrious baritone, without any vocal acquirement that can be perceived at a reasonable distance.

There were two solo players, Signor Alard (violoncello) and Miss Anna Topp. The gentleman's playing is uncertain and amateurish, and not at all fit to be heard outside of an orchestra. Miss Topp played with more than her usual defiant carelessness. She commenced the "Rigoletto Fantasie" with a wrong note, and bagged quite a number of additional false notes before she got to the end. In certain passages she was brilliant and effective; and in certain others tame and slovenly. We have heard her play the piece to much greater advantage. Miss Topp secured an *encore*, and played a trivial piece (by Lefebre Wely, we believe,) utterly beneath her powers. In the second part Miss Topp played two of Liszt's Hungarian rhapsodies. In this wild, tumultuous, uninhabitable kind of music she is, we think, heard to the best advantage.

The next concert is on Wednesday.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S.

The pleasant little episode of comedy which we are now enjoying at this theatre will be made additionally interesting to-night by the production of the "Honeymoon," cast faultlessly, and produced this year, as year after year, with all the care of a novelty. It is one of the best pieces of its kind in the *repertoire*, and always wins a favorable reception. There is not the slightest doubt of its doing so to-night.

WASHINGTON.

Hon. Montgomery Blair's Views on the Democratic Situation—Congratulatory Order to the Boys in Blue.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 19.

Montgomery Blair denies having written any such letter as is attributed to him in the correspondence of a Boston Democratic paper of Saturday, as to his views on the exploded project to change front. The following, from the *Evening Star*, is believed to be reliable. It is only important because of his relation to the tail of the ticket:

"Hon. Montgomery Blair, who is in town, expressed himself with no little emphasis in regard to various statements made in connection with the proposed Democratic change of base. In conversation to-day, he denied having written a letter to the New-York *World*, berating that paper for its recent article advising the changing of candidates. He denounces the whole movement, however, for a change of candidates, as treason to the Democratic Party, and charges that it is made in the interest of Chase, Johnson and Hancock, whom he accuses of being opposed to the ticket since its formation. He thinks one of the prime movers of the change is Secretary Seward, who influences the President in opposition to the interests of Seymour and Blair. The Ex-Postmaster-General is rather severe on Secretary Seward, and says no matter whether Seymour or Grant should win, the Secretary is politically dead, and he (Seward) therefore desires a change of the Democratic ticket, in hopes that he will still have a chance, as he thinks he would, under either Johnson, Chase or Hancock. Mr. Blair has no doubt that the Chief Justice would accept the nomination at any time, but thinks there is no show for him, although he has contributed large amounts of money to persons who pretended to be his friends and assured him that he would receive the nomination. He (Blair) declares that no member of the Democratic Executive Committee entertains any idea of having a meeting in Philadelphia on the 23d, as stated this morning, to consider the subject of a change of candidates, as all representative men of the Democratic Party are opposed to any change, and the whole thing is agitated by a few disappointed and sore politicians."

TO THE "BOYS IN BLUE."

The National Executive Committee of the "Boys in Blue" have issued the following congratulatory order on the recent elections:

HEADQUARTERS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' NATIONAL REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 446 FOURTEENTH-STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19, 1868.

Comrades: You met the enemy in Maine and Vermont and struck him a telling blow. Again, in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Nebraska, after an unprecedented struggle, victory inclines in your favor. Rest not upon your laurels. Your work is not complete until the last vestige of treason and secession is trampled out. Dismayed, demoralized and broken, the enemy waits but your eager advance all along the lines to surrender at discretion. On your success now depends the future standing of the loyal veteran soldier and sailor, of the widows and orphans of your dead comrades. Bold riders of Sheridan, Wilson, Kilpatrick and Pleasonton, your old commanders summon you again to the charge. Veterans of the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Potomac, the James, the Gulf and the Transmississippi, gallant tars who sailed under Foote, Porter, Dahlgren and Farragut, repeat your victories. Let no vacant place be found in your ranks on the 3d of November. The war record of the Democracy clings to it like the shirt of Nessus. It must be its shroud. But thirteen days for earnest effective work remain. Relax not your efforts, and never again shall the hated flag of treason, secession and national dishonor confront you. Dress your lines; advance your colors; let your bugles sound the charge, "push things." An overwhelming victory awaits you.

By order of the Committee.

H. A. BARNUM, Chairman.

N. P. Chipman, Secretary.
Jas. T. Smith, William A. Short, } Assistant Secretaries.

THE OUTRAGES IN THE SOUTH.

If any further evidence were needed that the Democrats of the South connive at and participate in the horrible outrages committed upon Republicans, the following circular furnishes it. It is lithographed in the handwriting of the Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Louisiana, and bears the imprint of the *Crescent* office. It is furnished to poor whites and negroes in country parishes to protect them from mistaken violence. At the top, in large letters, is the word "Protection"—then an eagle, and then the following words:

———, 1868.

This is to certify that ——— is a member of the ——— Democratic Club of the ———, and that he is entitled to the confidence, friendship and protection of every good Democrat. ———, President.

Approved: L. Mason, Chairman Democratic Central Committee.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 19.

PRESENTS FROM THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.

The Queen of Madagascar has presented to the Government several beautifully-wrought and variously-colored fabrics of heavy silk and other material, probably intended for table or bed-spreads. She also sends a silver-plated coffee urn; but this is of inferior workmanship. The Government will suitably acknowledge the compliment.

THE ARKANSAS ARMS.

The arms recently captured on the Mississippi River were, it is known to the War Department, privately purchased by the Governor of Arkansas and United States Senator McDonald. They expected the Legislature would appropriate the necessary amount of money to buy the arms from them. The Governor's telegram to the Secretary of War that he is satisfied that armed resistance to the laws is contemplated, occasions much comment among prominent officials, who say they cannot understand why he should entertain such fears, as he himself states that the arms were thrown overboard by the captors.

THE ARREST OF E. B. OLMSTEAD.

E. B. Olmstead, the defaulting Post Office disbursing clerk, was arrested last night by D. B. Parker, special agent of the Post Office Department, and arrived here this evening. He was turned over to the Police officers, who have him in custody. He will probably have a hearing to-morrow. The Treasury Department will appear as prosecutor, as the fraud was perpetrated against it rather than against the Post Office Department. Olmstead has been wandering about Virginia ever since his disappearance from this city, and for the last week has been in Richmond.

WORK IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

During the past week 340 applications for patents and 65 caveats were filed, while 260 patent rights were issued.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

The Treasury Department to-day received $75 conscience money from an ex-Government official.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

The War Department has relieved Major R. W. Crittenden, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered him to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the Missouri. Capt. John E. Blaine, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, has been ordered to duty in the Department of the Missouri.

The Navy Department has ordered Lieut.-Commander Charles E. Clarke to the receiving ship *Vandalia*, and Surgeon Hord to duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard. Lieut.-Commander Cook has been detached from the receiving ship *Vandalia* and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Atlantic Yacht Club Regatta.

Notwithstanding the rather unpromising state of the weather, the last race of the season took place yesterday from off Delaplaine Point round the Spit and back. There was a fresh southwest breeze blowing, and the two competitors for the schooner race, the *Lois*, Ex-Commodore Lyman, and the *Mystic*, Capt. Sparkman, ran up their jibs together and soon got under weigh on the port tack. The *Lois* soon got the lead, and was at one time nearly five minutes ahead of the *Mystic*, who labored considerably in the heavy sea that was running outside Fort Richmond. The *Lois* turned the Spit about 14 minutes ahead of the *Mystic*, and both boats came down under all canvas. The *Lois* came in 17 minutes ahead of the *Mystic*, and thus carried off the Champion Pennant. The sloop race was unavoidably postponed owing to the absence of the *Sadie*, of Bristol, which was to have competed with the *Gracie*, of Brooklyn.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Grant and Griswold Club of the Seventh Assembly District.

The regular weekly meeting of this Club was well attended last evening at their headquarters, No. 811 Broadway. After the transaction of routine business, the Chairman introduced Prof. GEO. BATCHELOR, who read an interesting paper on the relative positions of the Republican and Democratic Parties, and presented a vigorous and graphic sketch of the salient points in the leading principles in those organizations. He urged his hearers to vote for Gen. GRANT, because he was the exponent of that inherent feeling of all Republicans that the Union must be restored, and a permanent and harmonious peace secured.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND was the next speaker, and was warmly received by the Club. He said he considered the election of Gen. GRANT a fixed fact; and in the course of his extended remarks he gave a clear and concise statement of the issues of the present campaign, and said that the elevation of Gen. GRANT to the Presidency would give the country abundant assurance of a continued peace, and afford time for a complete and successful carrying out of the restoration of the Union as it was before the war. By this means the doctrines of nullification and secession would be rebuked, and an opportunity given the entire country to perpetuate itself as the great central republic of the American Continent.

Judge H. E. DAVIES was called to the stand, and made a characteristic and humorous speech on the absurdity of the Democratic tactics since the party had been routed in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Maine, and Vermont. Prof. D. F. DIMON then recited "Sheridan's Ride" in an effective manner, and the Club adjourned.

Address of War Democrats.

To Democrats who keep step to the music of the Union:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We are of those who, when the life of the Union was assailed, were designated War Democrats, because we insisted that the Union must be saved, even at the cost of blood. We could not be other than War Democrats, when war was waged for the avowed purpose of dividing and virtually destroying our country. We were Union Democrats when to be so subjected us to the reproach of loving and cherishing slavery. We were still Union Democrats when to be so exposed us to obloquy as seeking the violent subversion of slavery. The principles of JEFFERSON, MADISON and JACKSON were and are ours; they have been freshly and nobly illustrated in council by our lamented DICKINSON, DOUGLAS and BROUGH; and in the field by PHILIP KEARNY, JOHN SEDGWICK, ISAAC I. STEVENS, and their compatriots. We will not speak in praise of the living, but there is no man-worship in the proud tear that we give to the memory of our patriot dead.

Secession was an appeal from the ballot to the bullet. It was an attempt to establish by force dogmas which had been charged upon the Democratic Party by its enemies as necessarily resulting from its principles, but which that party had always disclaimed, and had, in sustaining Gen. JACKSON's resistance to nullification, practically repudiated. Having then shown that Democracy is not Nullification, we have in our day been called to prove that it is not Disunion. We regard the demonstration as conclusive.

When the struggle of our fathers for a redress of grievances had resulted in the recognition of their independence, that large minority of the American people who had mistakenly but conscientiously adhered to the British crown, forever abandoned "The Lost Cause." They ceased to be Britons or royalists, and became republican Americans. "The Right Divine of Kings to govern wrong" was thenceforth no part of their creed. They melted into the mass of their countrymen, attached themselves to one or the other of the parties into which those countrymen were soon divided, and had thenceforth no distinct existence. As wise men and good citizens they could do no otherwise. They had no longer valid reason for remaining distinctively Tories, and they acted accordingly.

Such should have been the course of our misguided countrymen, who plunged or were drawn into the Southern rebellion. That rebellion having been put down, they should have been foremost in seeking to consign its bitter memories to oblivion. A great majority of them have seen fit to take a very different course. Even in States that adhered to the Union, like Kentucky and Maryland, they have chosen to band together and dictate platforms and candidates to the only party they deem worthy of their favor or support. In States further South, not content with monopolizing power, they insist on reviving dogmas and aggravating distinctions which have no rightful relation to existing conditions. While slavery existed it was neither practicable nor safe to treat even free blacks in slave States as entitled to the rights of men. To educate them, receive their testimony against whites, and allow them to keep and bear arms, was to aggravate the dangers of a condition already full of peril. Sensible men might regret, and even condemn, the necessity, but not the legislation which simply recognized and conformed to it.

But, the war having resulted in the overthrow of slavery, every act conceived in and impelled by the spirit of the defunct institution, was a wanton assault on the triumphant Union. It said to the victors, "You had power to free the slaves; but we have power to make their freedom a curse to them." It was a new war waged against the Republic in the person of the weakest and humblest of her loyal children. It inaugurated oppression and social anarchy at the South, while it necessarily revived dissatisfaction and bitterness at the North.

We long observed this in silence, but not without regret. We hoped that it would pass away with the mortification of unexpected defeat, the pangs of keenly-felt disappointment, the chagrin of high-raised expectations suddenly blasted. Instead of this, matters have steadily tended from bad to worse, until they culminated, in the late Democratic National Convention, in the nomination for President of a candidate whose course throughout the war was in striking contrast to that of Gen. DIX and Democrats of his school; with a nominee for Vice-President who owed his selection wholly to his fresh, deliberate recommendation that the next President should undertake to subvert existing State Governments, and nullify acts of Congress by naked force, without even a pretence of legislative or judicial authority for so doing. There is no precedent for so reckless a proposition from an exalted source, to enthrone anarchy and light afresh the fires of civil war, even before the houses have been rebuilt which our late war laid in ashes.

We have waited patiently for the correction of errors which, if left uncorrected, must prove fatal to their indorsers. We have waited in vain. Even the late signal manifestations of public sentiment, which the blind can scarcely misread, have wrought no amendment. The machinery of the Democratic Party, as now organized, is wielded by men who approved Gen. BLAIR's letter to BRODHEAD, conformed to rebel dictation in the adjustment of their platform, and justify the murders at Camilla. They proffer us no alternative but this: Either confess that we were wrong in resisting secession and disunion, or support Gen. GRANT for President. We decide to stand by the Union, and vote for Grant.

Yours truly, HIRAM WALBRIDGE,
On behalf of many War Democrats.

Republican County Conventions.

The third session of the Republican County Convention was held last evening in the hall corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, the President, GEORGE W. BLUNT, being in the chair. After the roll had been called, a letter was received from Gen. SIGEL declining the nomination for Register, but as he assigned local reasons only for the declination, upon motion of Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY the Convention refused to accept his action as final, and directed its President, in conjunction with the President of the Twenty-third-street Convention, to call upon Gen. SIGEL and insist upon his acceptance of the nomination. The report of the Conference Committee being then called for, Mr. TOUSEY said that the Twenty-third-street organization would honestly and heartily support Mr. OLIVER for Supervisor. The announcement was greeted with hearty cheers, and the Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

Sixteenth Assembly District Boys in Blue.

A rousing meeting of the Sixteenth Assembly District Grant and Colfax and Griswold Soldiers' and Sailors' Campaign Club, was held at Demilt Hall, corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street, last evening. In front of the hall rockets were elevated, blue lights were displayed and crowds congregated, while within, a band of music "discoursed," every seat was filled and many were compelled to stand up. Capt. M. CREGAN, President of the Club, called the meeting to order at a little before 8 o'clock, making a brief and stirring speech, in which he congratulated those present on the victories already achieved, and reminded them of the importance of working vigorously for the grander triumph in November. Eloquent addresses were made by Mr. JAMES M. THOMSON, Hon. H. J. SCUDDER, Gen. W. H. LAWRENCE, Gen. RUSH C. HAWKINS, Mr. CRAWFORD, of New-Jersey, and others, which were received with loud applause. Want of space forbids us to say more in conclusion than that the meeting was an exceedingly hearty and enthusiastic one.

The Twenty-third-street Convention.

The County Convention of the Twenty-third-street Republican organization met last evening in the hall corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, Mr. HUGH GARDNER, the President, being in the chair. The Committee of Conference with the Twenty-second-street organization reported progress and asked further time, which was granted, and the Convention adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

Other Republican Demonstrations.

As the enthusiasm of the patriotic is at this moment unbounded, so is their demand upon our space. Meetings of Republicans are held nightly in almost every ward of the City and the villages round about. Reports of all of these we cannot possibly find space for, and many of those of whose proceedings we have ample details we have to dismiss with a paragraph.

Notwithstanding the stormy day, a large mass meeting was held at Galeville on Thursday, Oct. 15, which was addressed by Gen. VAN WYCK, Republican candidate for Congress from the Eleventh District, and Gen. GATES, of Kingston. Large delegations were present from Orange County.

On Thursday evening a large open air meeting was held at Montgomery, Orange County, at which Gen. VAN WYCK and H. M. MCQUOID, Esq., spoke. A grand torchlight procession of various clubs of Orange County paraded the streets. A free collation was served up to the crowd, which numbered about 1,000.

Gen. VAN WYCK, Republican candidate for Congress in the Orange and Sullivan District, JOHN C. DIMMICK, Esq., of New-York and WILLIAM J. GROO, Esq., of Middletown, addressed a large meeting at Burlingham, Sullivan County, on Friday, Oct. 16. Numbers were present from the adjoining counties of Orange and Ulster.

Gen. VAN WYCK and H. M. MCQUOID, Esq., spoke on Friday evening, Oct. 16, at Wurtsborough. A very large audience was present. Gen. VAN WYCK, who has already represented the District three times, is making a very active canvass.

A large meeting of the First Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening at No. 141 Hudson-street, Mr. JOHN CONTRELL, President, in the chair, JOHN MCLAIN, Secretary. A large number of new members were enrolled and great enthusiasm was manifested. Stirring and appropriate remarks were made by Messrs. HENRY R. BISCHOFF, JOHN BRADLEY, JOSEPH MCGILL, JOHN CONTRELL the President, and other distinguished gentlemen, after which the meeting adjourned until next Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Hon. JOHN L. THOMAS, late member of Congress for Maryland, will speak to-morrow night upon unconditional Unionism, at Montclair, N. J. There will also be music by the Jolly Glee Club.

The Ninth Assembly District Union Republican Association met at Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square, last evening. Mr. S. R. KIRBY presided. The attendance was very large. About sixty names of candidates for membership were read, preparatory to their being regularly admitted into the Association. One candidate was set aside because he was represented to be an ex-rebel blockade runner. Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY suggested the immediate admission of all the candidates, without referring their names to the usual committee, but he subsequently advised the latter course.

An encouraging and effective meeting of the First Assembly District Union Republican Association was held at No. 179 Hudson-street last evening. Mr. JOHN CONTRELL presided and Mr. MCLEAR was Secretary. Several new members were elected. Addresses were subsequently made by Messrs. HENRY R. BISCHOFF, JOHN BRADLEY and JOHN CONTRELL.

The Irish Republican Club of the Sixth Assembly District met in large numbers at No. 287 Hudson-street, last evening. Addresses were made by Gen. D. F. BURKE, Mr. J. J. SMYTHE, and others. Their remarks were intended to show that the Democratic Party was not in sympathy with the Irish people, and had never helped them to secure liberty for their native land.

The McClellan Legion of the Twenty-second Ward paraded with banners, torchlights and a band of music last evening, and serenaded Gen. W. S. HILLYER at his residence, No. 161 Forty-ninth-street, near Seventh-avenue. He was congratulated on the fact of his being the candidate of the soldiers and sailors for Congress from the Ninth District, and made a warm response to the compliment.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Young Men's Grant and Colfax Club met at No. 501 Third-avenue, last evening. Mr. THOMAS L. FEITNER presided. Mr. GEORGE H. YOUNG was the first speaker. He conclusively proved, among other things, that the Democratic politicians of this City, of which JOHN T. HOFFMAN was the leader, had purposely neglected to create a modified Excise law during the last Legislature, hoping thereby to make political capital.

The great Republican tent having been duly pitched at the corner of Fulton and Bedford avenues, in the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn, the gas was lighted last evening, and the music of a well arranged band announced that it was time for the proceedings to begin. The chair was occupied by Mr. C. W. L. F. MORROW, and able and eloquent addresses were made by Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Hon. JOHN L. THOMAS, and Hon. CHAS. LEE ARMOUR, of Maryland. The attendance was large and the spirit of the meeting was enthusiastic.

The meeting of the Third and Fourth Wards Grant and Colfax Club, at headquarters in Washington-street, Brooklyn, last night, was one of the largest held at that place. The commodious hall was filled to overflowing. Mr. D. H. WAY presided. Speeches were made by Hon. T. L. PIERCE, of Massachusetts, and Rev. A. J. IVES, of Auburn. Connor's Fourteenth Regiment Band discoursed the instrumental music, and the Central Glee Club sang several lively patriotic songs.

Immense Republican Demonstration in Jersey City—Speech by Gen. N. P. Banks and Others.

Last evening an immense audience, composed equally of ladies and gentlemen, gathered in the wigwam in Jersey City to listen to speeches from Major-Gen. N. P. BANKS and others, upon the political issues of the hour. The great building was filled at an early hour, and although the assemblage was not dismissed until late, nearly all remained until the conclusion. The band of the Seventy-first Regiment N.Y. S. M., contributed at intervals most stirring and appropriate music, to the delight of the multitude of listeners.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and Mr. JOHN ROGERS was chosen President. In a few well chosen words, the chairman presented the object of the gathering, and introduced Major-Gen. N. P. BANKS as the first speaker.

Upon coming forward the General was greeted with vociferous cheering and applause with hands, handkerchiefs and feet. When these demonstrations of favor had subsided, he spoke substantially as follows:

He began by alluding to the importance of the sentiment and opinions of the people of New-Jersey on great political subjects, and by presuming that his audience were all representatives of the sound sense and true patriotism of the country. The entire country, he said, wanted peace. The desire for the attainment of that condition was earnest on the part of the people, and that party, be it Democratic or Republican, that could give that desideratum to the country would have its favor and support. In his opinion that party was the Republican. The Democrats if they were to succeed, (which was not to be thought of as a possibility now,) would entail nought but disorder, anarchy, violence and revolution upon the land. In 1852, when trusted by the American people, the Democratic Party changed its character and principles, and became an organization with mixed principles of good and evil, the latter predominating. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his compeers became its leaders. Their object was to do all that could be done to weaken the Government and bring about a disseverance of the Union. The issues of 1868 were identical with those of 1852–61, so far as the Democracy was concerned. Opposed to it was the Republican Party, whose members from first to last had been true friends to the Government, fighting for the rights of the people, and doing all that could be done to uphold the Government. So strong had it become that he would prophesy that in November SEYMOUR, and BLAIR would be without an electoral vote in any loyal State, a thing not known before in its history. The question of the day, he said, was not whether the bonds should be paid in gold or paper, whether the negroes should vote, or not, as SEYMOUR would have the people believe, but whether we should have peace. In 1860 all the people wanted peace, except the 800,000 who voted for BRECKINRIDGE, and everything was done by the North to avert the war, but the South would not be conciliated and war was the result. The South had rejected the most lenient propositions of settlement since the war, insisting upon being restored to the councils of the nation under their own peculiar interpretation of the Constitution. Were the South returned to position, they would have ninety-eight Representatives in the House, and these, with the thirty from the North, would give them the balance of power in the Government, and then farewell to all the dearest interests of the nation. The national debt, so greatly magnified by the Democracy, was not of so much importance after all. In a few years we would number a hundred million of people. In 1870, if GRANT were elected, the industrial products of the country would be valued at $8,000,000,000, and at no distant day would reach twice that value. Then, do not the figures of our debt—$2,500,000,000—look comparatively small, he asked. Since the close of the war nearly $800,000,000 had been paid by the Government of its war debt. They had also reduced the taxes $167,000,000 per year, removing taxation from every article industrial, agricultural, and mechanical, and levying it only upon whisky, tobacco, beer and cards. The Democracy opposed those exemptions, and insisted upon taxing everything indiscriminately. Our enemies had much to say, unjustly, about the "extravagance" of the party in power. The truth was that whereas, during the war the expenditures of the Government were $773,000,000 a year, they were now but $222,000,000. Mr. DELMAR had said that there would be a deficit, for the year of 1868, of $154,000,000, which Mr. WASHBURNE denied. If Gen. GRANT were elected the deficit would not occur; if SEYMOUR were, it was more than probable.

Gen. SEDGWICK was next introduced. His observations were chiefly in advocacy of universal suffrage. He was followed by the Hon. Mr. BELFORD, and after that the meeting adjourned with loud cheers for GRANT and COLFAX.

Nominations.

The Radical Republican Assembly Convention, of the Twelfth District, last night nominated VICTOR HEINBERGER as their candidate.

The Constitutional Union Convention, of the Nineteenth District, last night renominated WM. L. WILEY for member of Assembly.

THOMAS E. STEWART was unanimously nominated, last evening, by the Union Republican Sixth Congressional Convention, as candidate for the Forty-first Congress.

In the Seventeenth District the Radical Republican Convention nominated STEPHEN N. SIMONSON for the Assembly.

At the regular meeting of the National Independent Club, held at their rooms, No. 884 Sixth-avenue, New-York City, on Saturday evening, Mr. JOHN SAVAGE was nominated by that body to represent them in Congress as member for the Ninth Congressional District.

At a primary election of the Mozart Hall Democracy, held at No. 69 Vandam-street, last evening, the following-named gentlemen were elected to the several Nominating Conventions: County and Judiciary Convention—John McCool, Harris Bogert, Benjamin Wood, Andrew J. Van Vorst and Charles Quinn. Congressional Convention—Lewis McDermott, John McCool, John Thompson, Geo. W. Van Vorst and Edward Drumm. Assembly Convention—Harris Bogert, Charles Quinn, Peter Shields, Michael Gayner, Patrick Conway, A. C. D'Oseville, Geo. W. Van Vorst, Lewis McDermott, Patrick Shields, Peter Quinn, Henry Evans and Michael Eagen.

The Radical Republican Nominating Convention for the Sixth Congressional District met at Lebanon Hall last evening, and nominated Hon. ABRAHAM LENT, Ex-State Senator, as their candidate.

The Conservative Congressional Convention of the Sixth District, last night nominated THOMAS E. STEWART, Esq., as their candidate.

The Radical Republican Convention of the Thirteenth Assembly District, nominated as their candidate, last night, ALEXANDER MCLEOD.

The Conservative Republican Convention of the Thirteenth District, nominated last night as their candidate for Assembly, Col. JOHN W. MARSHALL.

The Ninth District Constitutional Union Assembly Convention, last night nominated J. R. VOORHIS, as their candidate.

KINGS COUNTY.

The Democratic Assembly Convention in the First District of Kings County met last night and nominated HUGH CLARK as their candidate.

The Second Assembly District Democratic Convention, which met last evening, made no nomination. They adjourned till Wednesday evening.

The Democratic Convention of the Third Assembly District met yesterday afternoon, but failed to agree upon a candidate.

Major W. W. MOSELEY was nominated by the Convention which met in the Fourth Assembly District last evening.

Tammany Hall General Committee.

At a meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee, last evening, the following address was adopted with great enthusiasm:

The Democracy of the City of New-York, represented in the Tammany Hall General Committee, congratulate the Democracy of Pennsylvania and the Western States upon the spirit and indomitable energy evinced by them in their recent contests, which are but the preliminary skirmishes to the great national battle to be fought next month.

We congratulate them upon the great advantages won. Those advantages would have been full triumphs if it had not been for the expenditures of a vast corruption fund, calculated by millions, collected not only from the placemen and office-holders of the Radical Congress, but also from the combination who have been depreciating the revenues of the Government by illicit manufactures. Even this corruption fund would not have resulted in preventing the preliminary triumphs of the Democracy in the State of Pennsylvania if it had not been for the arbitrary acts of Radical Inspectors, in direct disobedience of the Courts, and in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, in refusing to receive the votes of our naturalized fellow-citizens.

The votes of the naturalized citizens who were denied the right of suffrage in Pennsylvania, because they intended to vote with us, would have been more than enough to have given us victory at the late election. We are glad to hear that our friends there have determined that the votes of our adopted citizens shall be received at the coming election.

But the corruption treasury of the enemy cannot be again successfully used under the vigilance of the Democracy. The colonizers sent by the Radical committee of this State must remain here to contest, though in a futile effort, the Empire State.

The gallant Democracy of Philadelphia have redeemed their city from Radical despotism; and we receive with confidence the dispatches that with a fair election and pure ballot, which they are now likely to have, they will be victorious, by a largely-increased majority, in the decisive battle of next month.

Our brethren in Ohio have contended against the heavy majorities of fanaticism and Radicalism. They have struggled gallantly. They have fought an honest fight. The votes which were cast by them were their own. The unscrupulous enemy filled the northern counties of Ohio with carpet-baggers and colonizers from the strongholds of Radicalism of adjoining States. Thousands of negroes voted in violation of law and the overwhelming decision of the people in the election of last year. But the Democracy have made wonderful gains.

Victory in Indiana was almost within our grasp. By fraudulent canvassing our foes gain the State, but by less than 1,000 majority. Our brethren there send us word that the Democracy of Indiana will give an increased vote next month. Indiana has virtually repudiated the Radical candidate on the national ticket.

Democrats of New-York! In our State the contest of the Democracy is for the majorities we will give our great chieftain and statesman, HORATIO SEYMOUR, and the gallant soldier of the West, Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR.

The Radicals, already alarmed at the determination and vigor of the Democracy of Pennsylvania and the great West, appreciate that the great decisive battle is not yet won.

The Democracy of the Empire State, proud of her great statesman, HORATIO SEYMOUR, are no less proud of the gallant soldier of the West, who, by his energy and bravery, saved his State from rebellion, and who fought at the head of his corps in the battles of the Southwest, and in all those upon the great march "from the mountains to the sea."

The Radicals, conscious of the unrelaxed vigor of the Democracy in Pennsylvania and the West, and their own rapidly decreasing vote, endeavor to inspire their wavering ranks, and to demoralize the advancing Democratic columns by silly stories of divided councils.

We are united. We believe in our cause. It is the cause of constitutional liberty, of personal rights, of a fraternity of States, of an economical Government, of the financial credit of the nation, of the currency for all men, rich and poor; of the political supremacy of the white race, and the protection of white labor.

The Radicals of Pennsylvania and the Western States have placed another plank in their platform. It is to proscribe the vote of naturalized citizens. In their despotic policy to control our country, they gave the suffrage to the negro race of the Southern States, and have exiled white labor. They boldly proclaim that their laws and policy shall protect the negro and oppress the naturalized citizen. Their next step will be to bring the Southern negro North to vote down and compete against the white laborer.

Rally then for our national chieftains and our national policy!

Rally also for JOHN T. HOFFMAN, the friend of the poor, the sympathizer with the naturalized citizen, and the foe to municipal oppression in the form of odious Excise and all other inquisitorial laws.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD, the millionaire, is the Radical candidate for Governor. EDWIN D. MORGAN, another Radical millionaire, is the Radical candidate for Senator. The names of several other millionaires are on their ticket. Their money is poured out with the profusion of water in order to subsidize the electors.

Is not the pending contest preeminently one of capital against labor, of money against popular rights, and of political power against the struggling interests of the masses?

Only two weeks for contest remains. Let, therefore, every friend to constitutional rights, every sympathizer with the struggling white laborer, every ally of fair play to the naturalized citizen, and every foe to municipal oppression, relax no effort to secure a tremendous majority for our electoral ticket, representing the honored names of the patriotic statesman, SEYMOUR, and the gallant soldier, BLAIR, headed by SLOCUM, the veteran leader of SHERMAN's forces, and the State ticket bearing the name of our own fellow-citizen and universal favorite, JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

A New Democratic Ring in Brooklyn.

Owing to some exclusive measures adopted by what is well known to the Kings County Democracy as "the ring," a large number of the influential members of the party, under the leadership of Mayor KALBFLEISCH, recently organized a new party wing, and last evening were to meet to make up a new ticket to be submitted to the faithful of the time-honored Democracy. Soon after the time appointed for the meeting at the new headquarters in Pacific-street, a number of delegates from various parts of the county, near and remote, applied for admission, but they were refused. Like the foolish virgins, they were too late and "couldn't come in." This was a new development in the *modus operandi* of the reformed wing. That another "ring" sought the ascendancy was so evident, that the late comers adjourned themselves to the bar-room of the headquarters, and drew up a protest against the proceedings of the insiders up stairs, whatever said proceedings might be, as follows:

To the Brooklyn Democratic Association:

The undersigned, delegates from the Democratic Associations of this city, deeming the action of your body a violation of their rights, under the invitation, publicly extended to them, to participate in making the nomination of candidates, respectfully present this, their protest, against their exclusion from your body, and request a return of the credentials presented by them. (Signed.) DOUGLAS A. LEVINE, Chairman of the McClellan Legion Delegates; A. H. OSBORN, President of the Tenth Ward Club; MICHAEL COOK, Chairman Third Ward Democratic Club; JOHN GALLAGHER, President of the Tenth Ward Independent Club, and ELLIOTT D. CARPENTER, Chairman of the Sixth Ward Democratic Association.

The reporters were also requested to remain outside with the soldiers and sailors. What transpired in the inner temple was not for the profane mortals outside to know. Whether a new ticket was determined upon could not be ascertained up till a late hour. The protest of the soldiers and sailors, and others outside, not having been handed in, of course there was no action thereon.

The School of Adversity—Address of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, Nos. 901 AND 903 ARCH-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

To the Democracy of Pennsylvania:

You have fought a good fight.

You have polled a larger vote than ever before; have reduced the Radical majority of 1866 by nearly one-half, and have proven the immortality of your principles and the vitality of your organization.

Radicalism has carried the State by means of the grossest outrages; by openly and corruptly buying thousands of voters; by driving from the polls foreign-born citizens regularly naturalized many years since; by rejecting the votes of thousands who were legally made citizens in the Court Nisi Prius; by violating and trampling upon the seal of that Court—a recognized symbol of the law; by deterring legal voters from approaching the polls through threatened penalties for imaginary offences, and by the despotic and unscrupulous use of power by election officers in Radical districts.

Under the specious charge of fraud upon your part, Radicalism has perpetrated the vilest frauds. Thousands of voters have been colonized, paupers assessed and voted, repeaters hired and voted five times in Radical precincts, returns of election altered and manipulated to suit their own purposes, and fraudulent naturalization papers issued by the ream.

In the contest just closed you have learned their capacity for violence and wrong, you have tested the strength of their organization, and discovered the weak points in your own.

With the experience thus gained in the school of adversity, we will go forward to victory.

The enemy are yet to be taught that outrage and fraud, violence and wrong, cannot be perpetrated with impunity; they have yet to learn that you are neither dismayed nor demoralized, and that in the pursuit of the right you know no such word as fail.

Arouse the people once more for the conflict. Bring to the polls every Democratic vote. For right and justice give back right and justice. For outrage and wrong, return the full measure of swift retribution.

The work to be done is no holiday sport. It is the last battle for the salvation of the Republic, the preservation of the Constitution and the supremacy of your race.

Work and fight as men engaged in such a cause should work and fight.

By order of the Democratic State Committee,
WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

Gen. Hooker on the Election.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 17.

Gen. HOOKER was in Buffalo on Thursday evening, and saw the great Republican turn-out. He expressed himself highly pleased. Turning, in conversation, to Mr. GRISWOLD, he said: "I hope, Sir, you may be elected; and I also hope the loyal people of the nation will see to it that no man attains public position who has at any time sympathized with the rebellion, or for a moment doubted as to his duty to our common country. The success of the Republican ticket in this contest is the salvation of the country, Sir, and with GRANT and yourself we shall have peace and prosperity."

The General left yesterday for Cincinnati, intending to return soon to New-York, where he will place himself under the care of Dr. HAMMOND, late Surgeon-General of the United States Army. He was in good spirits, and had full faith of a speedy restoration to health.

MILITARY REUNION.

Reunion of the Armies of the Tennessee, Cumberland, Ohio and Georgia in Chicago—Letter from Gen. Sherman.

A meeting of the Chicago local committees of the armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee, Ohio and Georgia was held in that city on Wednesday evening, Gen. MCARTHUR presiding, and arrangements were made for the reunion there, on the 15th and 16th of December. In explanation of the views of Gen. SHERMAN, relative to the reunion, the following letter was read:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, April 20, 1868.

Gen. W. E. Strong, Chicago:

DEAR SIR: I have conferred with RAWLINS, Gens. GRANT, LOGAN, THOMAS, SLOCUM, SCHOFIELD, and, indeed, nearly, if not quite, all our people, and all cheerfully agree to hold the annual meeting together at Chicago on the 15th and 16th of December next. I believe we can have a magnificent affair, and I ask your hearty, cheerful coöperation. RAWLINS has letters from Gen. BELKNAP, and from HICKENLOOPER, who also assent. September, the time fixed for the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, is not a proper time, because it is too near the election time, whereas December is after the election is over and settled. To be sure, Dec. 15 and 16 are THOMAS' days of Nashville; but our army also has Savannah, McAlister, and the reaching the sea. Indeed, the Army of the Tennessee can find a battle for every day in the year.

SCHOFIELD and SLOCUM will name some officer to coöperate with you to make arrangements. The Armies of the Tennessee and Cumberland have already appointed Committees of Arrangements. I want you to take a hand in this matter and do those things preliminary to its success. Please publish and have generally circulated the within call. All the societies can have separate meetings by day, but unite in the night celebrations. First night, for speeches of forty minutes each, by Gen. BELKNAP, of Iowa; Gen. CRAFTS, of Indiana, and the two others to be selected by SCHOFIELD and SLOCUM. Second night, grand banquet. I expected to come to Chicago to see you, but fear I must go with Mrs. SHERMAN *via* St. Louis, but I will see you soon, and want you to do all things needful now. I have written to BELKNAP. SCHOFIELD and SLOCUM will name a committee man and orator for each of the armies. Write me to Omaha, care Gen. AUGUR, who will forward; but don't fail to do this for me.

As ever, your friend, W. T. SHERMAN.

The meeting adjourned to Wednesday evening next, at the Tremont House.

Five Murders in One New-England County.

From the Springfield Republican, Oct. 19.

The increase of crime is one of those things of which we are constantly hearing, but the true measure of it is not very accurately kept. A few shocking crimes make more impression on the public mind than a great many of the more common and dangerous sort. But there are seasons when there seems to be an epidemic of crime, and when the circumstances of the crimes committed are more horrible than usual. The present year is such a season, and is particularly remarkable for its murders. No part of the North has a more extraordinary record in this respect than Rockingham County, the southeast corner of New-Hampshire. At the session of the Criminal Court which opens at Portsmouth to-morrow, no less than four persons are to be tried for murder, and another for an attempt to kill, all the others being the work of the last six months. One of these murderers killed two persons, so that the whole number of lives destroyed is five; one was a mother killed by her son, and two others were an aged couple whose murderer had been their trusted servant. The entire population of Rockingham County is but 50,000, and so many murders are not recorded in its annals for half a century before. The murders in Worcester County have been mentioned in comparison, but at the same ratio to the population there should be sixteen murders in Worcester County, and about 130 in all Massachusetts. The actual number reported in Massachusetts for the past year is less than forty. Enough, one would say. In every one of these New-Hampshire crimes, drink was directly or indirectly the occasion.

A Republican, residing in Marshall County, W. Va., fell in a day or two since with one of his neighbors, a life-long Democrat. As the latter approached he shouted, "Hurrah for GRANT." "Oh, you are joking," said the Republican. "No, I'm in dead earnest," was the reply. "Why, what's the matter?" "Well, the fact is," said the old Democrat "I can't stand the load these fellows are trying to make us carry. I am going for GRANT."

H. T. Helmbold

Was induced to advertise his remedies from his confidence in their merits. If any are induced to follow his example without this important basis, they can have ample opportunity of testing the intelligence of the community.—*Advertisement.*

Since H. T. Helmbold

Has embarked in the business of manufacturing Fluid Extracts, the merit and success of his articles have been so great that there has been upward of fifty competitors in the field, many of whom were men of means, and they have followed him in his advertising course not only in the United States, but also in South America, Mexico and the West Indies, with what result I would respectfully refer to the firm of Jno. F. Henry & Co., successors to Demas Barnes & Co., the most extensive dealers in medicines in the United States, and to dealers and druggists everywhere, in the advertising business to the wide-world known house of S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park-row; also to J. Viennot & Co., No. 123 Nassau-st., advertising agents for South America, Mexico and the West Indies. These firms will state that merit is essential to success.—*Advertisement.*

Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., and Messrs. J. VIENNOT & Co., world-wide known advertising houses, and the firm of Messrs. JNO. F. HENRY & Co., successors to DEMAS BARNES & Co., the most extensive dealers in medicines in the United States, will vouch for the correctness of the statement of H. T. HELMBOLD, to wit: that unless the FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU had given satisfaction to from three to four-fifths of the consumers, he could not possibly have made it a success, no matter how great the energy or amount of money expended.—*Advertisement.*

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Dry Verzenay.

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Cabinet.
Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.—*Advertisement.*

The language of nature and experience demonstrates that whoever would enjoy the pleasures of food, the beauties of landscape, *the joys of companionship*, the riches of literature, or the honors of station and renown, *must preserve their health.* The effect of foul, injurious food, entering the stomach, is to derange the digestive organs and produce headache, loss of appetite, unrefreshing sleep, low spirits, feverish burnings, &c., which are the symptoms of that horrid disease, *Dyspepsia*, which assumes a thousand shapes, and points toward a miserable life and premature decay. PLANTATION BITTERS will prevent, overcome and counteract all of these effects. They act with unerring power, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.—*Advertisement.*

The Peabody gold medal, recently completed by Messrs. STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., under direction of the State Department, with a copy of the resolutions passed by Congress, will be on exhibition to the public for a few days previous to its shipment to its destination.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Coughs, Hoarseness, and the Various

Throat affections to which Public Speakers, Military Officers and Singers are liable, relieved by "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Having a *direct* influence to the affected parts, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. The freedom from all deleterious ingredients, makes *the Troches* a safe remedy for the most delicate female, or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by those who use them.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

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The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Trusses, &c.

—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine

Company have removed to their New Store, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BOWDEN—MOORE.—On Monday, Oct. 19, at New-Brighton, by Rev. John Miles, Mr. CHARLES BOWDEN, of New-York, to Miss FLORA MOORE, of London, England.

FINCK—NEWTON.—On Monday evening, Oct. 19, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., EUGENE FINCK to META, daughter of Dr. R. S. Newton, all of this City.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

TUTHILL—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. George E. Thrall, D. D., Rector, CHARLES E. TUTHILL, of New-York, to LOUISE, daughter of James S. Smith, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

CROWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, Oct. 19, Mrs. SOPHIA CROWELL, widow of the late Asa Crowell, in the 83d year of her age.

The friends of the families of her sons, Stephen, Alden S., Edgar W. Crowell, and of her son-in-law, Henry Collins, are invited to attend her funeral from No. 102 Montague-st, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

ELY.—At New-York, on Monday, Oct. 19, AUGUSTA P., wife of Moses Ely, and daughter of Rev. John Brown, D. D., Rector of St. George's Parish, Newburg, N. Y.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. George's Church, Newburg, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

FORMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 19, CATHARINE ANN FORMAN, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends and those of her brother-in-law, James Quackinbush, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 343 West 18th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Wednesday afternoon, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

FAIR.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Friday morning, Oct. 16, GEORGE FAIR, in his 83d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral from his residence, at Hackensack, on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at 1½ P. M. Trains leave foot of Chambers-st. at 12 M.

HOPPS.—In New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 17, HELEN L. MASON, wife of Clark S. Hopps.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 51 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to Flushing, L. I., for interment.

MORSE.—At Kissingen, Germany, on Tuesday, Sept. 22, RICHARD C. MORSE, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church on Wednesday morning, Oct. 21, at 10½ o'clock.

MORRISON.—On Sunday evening, Oct. 18, MOSES MORRISON, aged 78 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 3 Charles-st., this (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MACFARLAN.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 18, of disease of the heart, on board the steamer *Drew*, MARY ANN, wife of William W. MacFarlan, and daughter of the late Frederick L. Vultee, of this City.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 169 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

ORVIS.—In New-York, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, of consumption, LYDIA M. H. ORVIS, wife of Clark Orvis, and daughter of the late Nathaniel Holley, of Cincinnati.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Oct. 17, JOHN H. SMITH, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his daughter, Mrs. D. W. C. Ward, and grand-daughter, Mrs. James B. Archer, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3½ o'clock, from the Church of the Intercession, Carmansville. Trains leave 30th-st., Hudson River Railroad, for Carmansville at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

VANDERBILT.—On Monday, Oct. 19, Capt. OLIVER VANDERBILT, aged 74 years, 4 months and 24 days.

Services at his late residence, No. 193 Ross-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburg,) on Wednesday morning, Oct. 21, at 10½ o'clock, and at the Moravian Church, Newdorp, Staten Island, at 2½ P. M. Train connects with the 1 P. M. boat from New-York.

WHITMORE.—At Greece, Monroe County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 13, LUTHER WHITMORE, in the 86th year of his age.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY, THE NOVEMBER NUMBER OF

HOURS AT HOME,

BEGINNING A NEW VOLUME, AND CONTAINING THE OPENING CHAPTERS OF

THE MOTHERLESS GIRLS,

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CHRISTOPHER KROY,

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which is commenced in this number, topics of passing interest are pleasantly discussed by one of our most accomplished writers. Besides the continuation of

THE CHAPLET OF PEARLS,

by the author of the

HEIR OF REDCLYFFE,

this number also contains:

"Our Neighbors the Chinese," by Rev. G. H. Bacon; "The Duration of Bliss," by Hannah More Johnson; "The Story of the Fountain of Happy Water," by Prof. A. J. Curtis; "French Marriages," by G. M. Towle; "Autumn Days," by Rev. C. H. A. Bulkley; "The Unfinished Scene," by S. T. Spear, D. D.; "The Speaking Bird, the Singing Tree and the Yellow Water," by H. H.; "My Acquaintance with Bulwer," translated from Daheim: "The Post Office," by William R. Hooper; "Listening to the Sea," by Grace Webster Hinsdale; "Books and Authors Abroad," by Charles Welford; "Literature of the Day."

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VI. FOREST RECOLLECTIONS.
VII. SILHOUETTES.
VIII. LEGAL INTERFERENCE WITH THE HOURS OF LABOR.
IX. EMMANUEL LEUTZE, THE ARTIST.
X. INCOGNITA.
XI. RICCARDO IL FALCONE. AN ITALIAN STORY.
XII. ABOUT STRENGTH. II.
XIII. A DAY AT CHERRY PATCH.
XIV. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.
XV. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

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PACKARD'S MONTHLY

FOR NOVEMBER

Will be ready for the public

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21,

and will contain the following table of contents:

WHAT SENDS YOUNG PEOPLE TO THE DEVIL. By OLIVER DYER.
CHILD MINSTRELS. By NATHAN D. URNER.
HUMORS OF A LECTURE TOUR. By OLIVE LOGAN.
THE LITERARY SOLACE OF BUSINESS MEN AND INTELLECTUAL WOMEN. By LOUIS GAYLORD CLARK.
A NEW DUTY OF THE HOUR. By EDWARD CARY.
HOW NEWSPAPERS ARE MADE (second article. By AMOS J. CUMMINGS.
DRUNK AND DISORDERLY (a poem.) By E. S. BROOKS.
YOUR HOUSE (a poem.) By Mrs. M. A. KIDDER.
EDITORIALS, MISCELLANY, &c.

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Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh successfully treated by medicated inhalations.

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As a preventive to those who have weak lungs, and are hereditarily predisposed to consumption, the chapter on "Respiratory Exercise" alone is well worth the price of the book.

Dr. DILLENBACK can be consulted at his New-York Office, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th-st., on Thursday and Friday of every week.

HOLIDAY JOURNAL.—NEW NUMBER—FREE.

For the Holidays of 1868-9, containing a Christmas Story, Parlor Plays, Magic Sports, Odd Tricks, Queer Experiments, Problems, Puzzles, &c. 16 large pages, illustrated, SENT FREE. Address ADAMS & CO., Publishers, No. 25 Bromfield-st., Boston, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE THREE REMEDIES.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, one of the most distinguished medical reformers of the age, is the inventor of three remedies which have acquired an extended and well merited reputation. These articles are "SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP," "SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC," and "SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS," each of which is proved to be a medicine of surprising efficacy in the cure of diseases which physicians in general acknowledge to be almost or quite beyond the reach of their science. Many extraordinary cures of pulmonary and bronchial consumption have been made by SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, the utility of which was first tested in the case of Dr. SCHENCK himself, who, more than thirty-five years ago, was abandoned by his physicians as incurable, all of the most alarming symptoms of consumption, in its most desperate state, being present. By the use of this SYRUP Dr. SCHENCK was restored to perfect health. The SEA-WEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS are prescribed by him as auxiliary remedies in consumptive cases, or they may be used with advantage in all cases wherein strengthening and purgative medicines are required. The testimony of many respectable persons is given to show that these three medicines have effected some of the most extraordinary cures on record.

Dr. Schenck will be professionally at No. 32 Bond-st., N. Y., on TUESDAY, Oct. 27, and at No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, the price is $5. Office hours, at each city, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. The hours for this visit to New York are unavoidably changed from 12 M. to 4 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his Rooms.

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GAS FIXTURES.

NEW DESIGNS IN GLASS, BRONZE AND ORMULU, OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. ALSO, FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, FINE PLATED WARE, CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

POLITICAL.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

MASS MEETING OF WAR DEMOCRATS IN FAVOR OF GEN. GRANT FOR PRESIDENT.

Those of Democratic antecedents, who wish to retain the entire Union upon principles that are just;

Who believe that the debt incurred in suppressing the rebellion is a sacred obligation;

Who insist that the plighted faith of the nation shall not be violated, and that its name and credit shall not be disgraced;

Who desire to treat the States lately in rebellion with lenient justice, but who will not consent to surrender the Government to Southern rebels, still insisting that the rebellion was right, and still boasting of continued devotion to the "Lost Cause;"

Who are opposed to the repudiating doctrines of the New-York platform, and to the revolutionary manifesto of one of its candidates;

And who believe that peace, safety and prosperity for the whole country will be secured by the election of Gen. GRANT. All such are requested to meet at

THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 21,
at 8 o'clock.

The following gentlemen have been invited and will address the meeting:

Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Hon. HENRY G. STEBBINS,
Hon. HENRY NICOLL,
Hon. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
Hon. FRANCIS B. CUTTING,
Hon. JAMES B. BELFORD, of Indiana.

NEW-YORK, October, 1868.

Henry Nicoll,	William F. Havemeyer,
Moses Taylor,	Charles A. Secor,
Edwards Pierrepont	Francis B. Cutting,
James Hurry,	John W. Hamersley,
Frank Work,	Charles F. Blake,
William Cutting,	Henry G. Stebbins,
James W. Smith,	Zeno Secor,
Edward Weston,	William H. Webb,
Frederic De Billier,	C. V. S. Roosevelt,
Richard Berry,	Henry Meyer,
Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,	William H. Harbeck,
O. D. F. Grant,	Denis McCarthy,
David Babcock,	J. Q. Jones,
John W. Edmonds,	A. Morton Ferris,
H. Molton,	Isaac P. Martin,
Joseph Colwell,	Abraham R. Van Nest,
D. Randolph Martin,	Gerardus Boyce,
Frederick E. Westbrook,	Samuel Secor,
William H. Hays,	George T. Adee,
Prosper M. Wetmore,	George G. Sickles,
George Wilkes,	John Wheeler,
Levi A. Dowley,	Charles K. Graham,
John E. Work,	Effingham Townsend,
Peter Cooper,	Henry D. Ingalls,
John N. Hayward,	George B. Butler,
Thomas F. Carhart,	Edward R. Jones,
William Watson,	Edward Haight,
Henry Clews,	William P. Miller,
James H. Hall,	Joseph Seligman,
I. M. McJimsey,	Frederic Kuhne,
Dr. A. Jacoby,	James McCullough,
Dr. G. Krackowitzer,	William Kemble,
R. A. Whitthaus,	Samuel Sloan,
C. K. Garrison,	Henry Hilton,
Alex. T. Stewart,	Andrew Carrigan,

and many others.

IRISH WAR DEMOCRATS

Are invited to attend the meeting of War Democrats, to be held at Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, at 8 o'clock, to indorse the nomination of Gen. U. S. GRANT. Stand near Clinton Hall has been assigned to them for the evening. Eminent Irish speakers will address the meeting.

DENIS F. BURKE, late Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vol.
DANIEL J. HOGAN, late Captain U. S. Vol.
FRANCIS PAGE, late Brevet Lieut.-Colonel 155th N. Y. Vol., Corcoran Legion.
JOHN NUGENT, late Captain 69th N. Y. Vol.
ROBERT LAFFIN, late Captain 69th N. Y. Vol.
DAVID H. LYNCH, late Captain 69th N. Y. Vol.

"PUSH THINGS!"

Grant to Sheridan.

UNION REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN CLUB.

1864. GRISWOLD AND CORNELL CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB. 1868.

CENTRAL GRANT CLUB.

A MEETING OF THESE CLUBS WILL BE HELD AT COOPER INSTITUTE, TUESDAY, OCT. 20, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

HON. BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania,
HON. GERRITT SMITH,
GEN. JOHN M. THAYER, U. S. Representative from Nebraska,
and REV. B. I. IVES
will address the meeting.

THE UNION GLEE CLUB WILL SING.

A BAND WILL ATTEND. SEATS RESERVED FOR LADIES.

CHARLES S. SPENCER,
THOMAS MURPHY,
RUFUS F. ANDREWS,
Presidents.

ISAAC J. OLIVER, WM. P. ESTERBROOK, CHESTER A. ARTHUR, — Chairmen Executive Com.

WILLIAM DRUMMOND, ALLAN COOPER, ALEX. H. KEECH, JOHN J. O'BRIEN, JOHN J. SHAW, GEO. H. SHELDON, — Secretaries.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.

A regular meeting of the club will be held at their headquarters, No. 436 4th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1868, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Hon. CHARLES LEE ARMOUR, of Maryland, Hon. JOHN H. WHITE, will address the meeting.

The Union Glee Club will sing.

N. B. The reading room is open every evening, and the campaign papers of the day on hand.

WM. P. ESTERBROOK, President.
ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Secretary.

THE CLOSING ARGUMENT.—THE LAST Grand Mass Meeting of the campaign in the Seventeenth Assembly District will be held at the Wigwam, 46th-st., near 8th-av., TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20. Seats reserved for ladies. Appropriate music and singing. Addresses by Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, Hon. WILLIAM A. DARLING, Hon. WILLIAM DORSHEIMER, Rev. G. C. ESRAY. Citizens generally are invited. G. P. BRADFORD, President.

R. S. DOBBIN, Secretary.

ONCE MORE FOR GRANT AND COLFAX.—Another grand meeting at the Wigwam, in 36th-st., TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, at 8 o'clock. A. W. TENNEY, Esq., SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Esq., Col. H. WATKINS, O. T. FROST, Esq., will address the meeting. Reserved seats for ladies, who are respectfully invited to attend. H. P. ALLEN, President.

J. T. VAN WINKLE, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

REPUBLICAN UNION STATE COMMITTEE.

Headquarters Room 16, Fifth-Avenue Hotel, New-York.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Chairman.
JAMES TERWILLIGER, Secretary.

TUESDAY, OCT. 20.

Flushing—Capt. J. J. O'Connor.
New-York, Cooper Institute—Rev. B. I. Ives, Hon. Gerrit Smith, Gen. John M. Thayer, of Nebraska.
Glenheim—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Waverly—Gov. Walter Harriman, of New-Hampshire.
Angelica—Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, of Ohio.
Speonk—A. T. Foss, Esq., of New-Hampshire.
Auburn—Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford.
Skaneateles—Gen. John L. Swift, of Massachusetts.
Albany—Gen. T. B. Gates.
Poughkeepsie—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Sanfordville—Hon. Wm. I. Cornwell.
Hyde Park—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
East Evans—G. B. Stebbins.
Massena—Gen. George H. Sharpe.
Washingtonville—Hon. L. H. Chandler, of Virginia.
Orient—H. P. Crozier, Esq.
Marathon—Hon. J. C. Lee, Col. E. B. Lansing.
Armonck—Major James Haggerty.
Queens—George W. Hoxie, Esq., V. B. Denslow, Esq.
Mount Kisco—Hon. H. B. Stanton.
Cedarville—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Ballston Spa—Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
St. Johnsville—Gen. J. B. McKean.
Salisbury Centre—Hon. A. D. Shaw.
Dunkirk—Capt. W. H. Grace.
Westernville—F. G. Gedney, Esq.
Schoharie, P. M.—Hon. Butler G. Noble, James Kilbourn, Esq.
Phelps—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Factoryville—Hon. Wm. Brown, of Kentucky.
Glenn's Falls—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Waterloo—Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa.
New-York, No. 10 Abingdon-square—Hon. James Wadsworth, John Rafferty, Esq.
Frankfort—Rev. L. H. King.
Catskill—Gen. N. P. Banks.
Wheeler—Major J. B. Davis.
Yorkville—A. W. Tenney.
Middletown—Gen. E. W. Hincks, of Massachusetts.
Brooklyn, Twenty-first Ward—Major O. N. Wilson, Indiana; Mr. Moran, of Pennsylvania.
Meridian—Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
Williamstown—Gen. Geo. W. Palmer, Daniel G. Fort, Esq.
Central Square—Gen. T. M. Hite, Wm. M. McNall.
Walton—Hon. W. K. Peck, Jr.
Salamanca—Capt. Wm. H. Grace.
New-York, 14th-st. Wigwam—Hon. Wm. Dorsheimer, Hon. Jas. Wadsworth.
Stapleton, Staten Island—T. D. Adams.
Port Clinton—Hon. David Cross.
Troy—Judge E. Heistand, Hon. Julius Schutze, of Texas.
Addison—Gen. Wm. H. Gibson, of Ohio.
Durham—W. B. Fiero.
Johnsburg—Hon. N. B. LaBau.
Bethel, P. M.—Hon. C. H. Van Wyck.
Mongaup Valley, Evening—Hon. C. H. Van Wyck.
Eagle Bridge—Col. F. Montgomery.
Garrisons—Hon. Chas. Lee Armour.
Hunter's Point—W. J. Hynds, Esq.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21.

Ithaca, P. M.—Gov. Walter Harriman, Gen. John L. Swift, Massachusetts.
Elmira—Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford.
Galway, P. M.—Gen. Daniel Ullman.
Hannibal, P. M.—Geo. L. Maynard, Gen. George W. Palmer.
Mount Vernon—Wm. H. Burleigh, Rev. William H. Boole.
Waddington—Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe.
Little Neck—Hon. Wm. Brown, of Kentucky, L. Bradford Prince.
Fishkill Village—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Southold—H. P. Crozier.
Faberg—F. G. Gedney.
East New-York—Hon. James Wadsworth, Hon. H. B. Stanton.
West Hampton—A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Pleasant Valley—Hon. Wm. I. Cornwell.
White's Corners—G. B. Stebbins, Esq., Michigan.
Little Lakes—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Bracketts' Bridge—Hon. A. D. Shaw.
Cobleskill—Hon. Butler G. Noble, James Kilbourn, Esq.
Bolivar—Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, Ohio.
Watkins—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Brooklyn, Myrtle-av.—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.
Caledonia, P. M.—Hon. John A. J. Creswell, Maryland.
Brooklyn, over Post Office—Gen. E. W. Hincks.
New-York, 34th-st. and 8th-av.—Hon. L. H. Chandler, Virginia.
Chestertown—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Seneca Falls—Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa.
Huron—Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
Bradford—Major J. B. Davis.
Chateaugay—Dr. David Bell.
Peekskill—Major O. M. Wilson, of Indiana.
Binghamton—Gen. D. E. Sickles, Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, Lieut.-Gov. J. C. Lee, of Ohio.
Lockport—Capt. Wm. H. Grace.
New-York, Tenth Ward Club Hall—F. De Wigne.
Phœnix—Gen. T. M. Hite, of Missouri; Hon. J. O. Churchill.
New-York, No. 475 3d-av.—Hon. Chas. Lee Armour, of Maryland.
Peekskill—Hon. Lewis Barker, of Maine; Major O. M. Wilson, of Indiana.
Mount Vernon—Rev. Wm. H. Boole.
Preble—Col. E. B. Lansing.
Troy—Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Col. F. Montgomery.
Harlem—Hon. Wm. Dorsheimer; William Moran, of Pennsylvania.
Ellicottville—Gen. Wm. H. Gibson, of Ohio.
Thurman—Hon. N. B. La Bau.
Goshen—Gen. C. H. Van Wyck.
Stillwater—Chas. E. St. Clair, Esq.
Whitestone—Hon. John L. Stevens, of Maine.
North Chatham—Hon. Francis Silvester.
Ebbit Hall, New-York—Hon. James A. Briggs.
Port Chester—Major James Haggerty.
Hastings-on-Hudson—Hon. James C. Carter.
Clyde—Gen. James E. Garfield.
Delhi—Hon. W. K. Peck, Jr., of Connecticut.

THURSDAY, OCT. 22.

Port Richmond—Ethan Allen, Esq.
White Plains—Major James Haggerty, L. Bradford Prince.
Rome—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Brooklyn, Latimer Hall—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Syracuse—Gov. Walter Harriman, of New-Hampshire; Gen. J. L. Kilpatrick, Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa; Gen. James A. Garfield, of Ohio.
Union Springs—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Good Ground—A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Rochester—Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford, Capt. Wm. H. Grace.
Mount Morris—Hon. John A. J. Creswell, of Maryland.
Jonesville, P. M.—Gen. Daniel Ullman.
Arthursburg—Hon. Wm. J. Cornwell.
Mabbettsville—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Eden—G. B. Stebbins, Esq.
Canton—Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe.
Highlands, P. M.—Hon. L. H. Chandler, Virginia; Major O. M. Wilson, of Indiana.
Mattituck—H. P. Crozier, Esq.
Owego—Major-Gen. D. E. Sickles; Major-Gen. Alfred Pleasonton; Lieut.-Gov. John C. Lee, Ohio.
Newville—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Oriskany—F. G. Gedney, Esq.
Poland—A. D. Shaw, Esq.
New-York, Cooper Institute—Rev. L. H. King.
Hudson—Gen. N. P. Banks.
Morris—Hon. B. G. Noble.
Sodus, P. M.—Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
Painted Post—Major J. B. Davis.
Pulaski—Gen. T. M. Hite, of Missouri; Gen. Geo. W. Palmer, Daniel G. Fort, Esq.
Eminence—James Kilbourn, Esq.
Warsaw—Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, Ohio.
Ilion—Gen. John L. Swift.
Morrisania—Hon. John M. Thomas, Maryland; John Rafferty, Esq.
Newburg—Hon. Lewis Barker, Maine.
Schroon Lake—Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Sing Sing—Hon. H. B. Stanton.
Virgil—Col. E. B. Lansing.
Port Jervis—Hon. John L. Stevens, Maine.
Nanuet—T. D. Adams, Esq.
Middletown—Hon. J. B. Belford, Indiana.
Highland Falls—Gen. C. H. Van Wyck.
Victory Mills—Chas. E. St. Clair, Esq.
New-York, Brevoort Hall, 54th-st.—Gen. John M. Hall, of Nebraska; Robert Crowe, Esq.
Schodack Landing—Col. F. Montgomery.
New-York, Arcularius Hall—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq., Gen. J. L. Kiernan.
Fishkill Village—Gen. E. W. Hinks, of Massachusetts.
New-Rochelle—Col. Wm. Brown, of Kentucky.
Brooklyn Central Club—Hon. Wm. Dorsheimer, Hon. James A. Briggs.

FRIDAY, OCT. 23.

Amsterdam—Gen. Walter Harriman, of New-Hampshire.
Homer—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Farmer Village—Major James Haggerty.
Fort Edward—Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Gen. Daniel Ullman.
Dobbs' Ferry—Major James Haggerty.
Poundridge—Gen. E. W. Hincks, of Massachusetts; Gen. T. B. Gates.
Albany—Gen. Judson L. Kilpatrick, Major A. M. Hancock, of Delaware; Gen. J. B. McKean.
Gouverneur—Gen. Geo. H. Sharp.
Windham, P. M.—Hon. L. H. Chandler, of Virginia; Major O. M. Wilson, of Indiana.
Ontario—Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
Poughkeepsie—Rev. Wm. H. Boole.
Roslyn—L. Bradford Prince, Col. J. J. O'Connor.
New-York, No. 385 Bowery—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.
Bangall—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Stony Brook—H. P. Crozier, Esq.
Van Hornsville—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Hawkinsville—F. G. Gedney, Esq.
Norway—Hon. A. D. Shaw.
Green Point Tent—Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, Hon. Wm. Dorsheimer.
Dover Plains—Chas. E. St. Clair.
Far Rockaway—Robert Crowe, Esq.
Gilboa, P. M.—James Kilbourn, Esq.
Castile—Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, of Ohio.
Miller's Place—A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Oswego—Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford, Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa; Gen. T. M. Hite, of Missouri.
Bath—Gen. Wm. H. Gibson, of Ohio; Hon. John J. A. Creswell, of Maryland.
Ticonderoga—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Cuyler—Col. E. B. Lansing.
Franklin-square, Hempstead—F. De Wigne.
Unadilla—Hon. B. G. Noble.
Yonkers—V. B. Denslow, Esq.
Otisville—Gen C. H. Van Wyck.
Tomhannock—Col. F. Montgomery.
Tarrytown—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
National Club, New-York—Ethan Allen, Esq.
Westchester—Hon. John L. Thomas, of Maryland.
Trumansburg—Hon. J. H. Selkreg.

SATURDAY, OCT. 24.

Watertown—Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford.
Milton—Gen. John L. Swift, of Massachusetts.
Batavia—Gen. W. H. Gibson, of Ohio; Hon. John J. A. Creswell, of Maryland.
Brooklyn, Academy of Music—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew; Hon. Wm. Brown, of Kentucky.
Moriah—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Hornellsville—Gen. D. E. Sickles, Gen. Alfred Pleasonton; Lieut.-Gov. John C. Lee, of Ohio.
Fabius, P. M.—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Middleberg—James Kilbourne, Esq.
College Point—Col. T. B. Thorp.
Attica—Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, Ohio.
Mount Sinai—A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Pine Plains—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Staatsburg—Hon. Wm. J. Cornwell.
Cairo—Hon. L. H. Chandler, Maine; Major O. M. Wilson, of Indiana.
Stillwater—Major A. M. Hancock, Maryland.
Starkville—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Delta—F. G. Gedney, Esq.
Amenia—Chas. E. St. Clair, Esq.
Rondout—Gen. N. P. Banks.
Walworth—Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
Sandy Creek—Gen. T. M. Hite, of Missouri.
Ogdensburg—Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe.
Schenectady—Gen. Jas. B. McKean.
Cherry Valley—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Hicksville—F. Delvigne, Esq.
North Peterborough, P. M.—Col. F. Montgomery.
South Peterborough, Evening—Col. F. Montgomery.
Whitney's Point—Hon. George L. Maynard.
Astoria—George W. Hoxie, Esq.
Warwick—Gen. C. H. Van Wyck.
Clifton, S. I.—Hon. Wm. Dorsheimer, Judge E. Heistand, of Louisiana.

MONDAY, OCT. 26.

Monroe—A. W. Tenney, Esq.
Brooklyn, E. D.—Lieut.-Gov. Stewart L. Woodford.
Millerton—Hon. Charles L. Beale.
Flatbush—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.
Fairfield—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Alexander—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Saratoga Springs—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Brooklyn, over Post Office—Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq., Van Buren Denslow, Esq.
Olean—Gen. D. E. Sickles, Gen. Alfred Pleasonton.
Glen Cove—Col. T. B. Thorpe, Col. J. J. O'Connor.
Pike—Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, of Ohio.
Albany—Maj. James Haggerty, Charles E. St. Clair, Esq.
Lewis—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Sing Sing—Hon. Mahlon Chance, of Ohio; Gen. E. W. Hincks, of Massachusetts.
Sloansville, P. M.—Col. F. Montgomery, James Kilbourn, Esq.
Carlisle, Evening—James Kilbourn.
Brooklyn, 15th Ward—Gen. Jas. L. Kiernan.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.
Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.
Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR COIN, at market rate.
Persons depositing with us may check at sight, same as with City Banks.
Advances made to dealers on approved collaterals on favorable terms.
Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.
Collections made everywhere promptly.
U. S. Securities and Gold bought and sold.
State, City and other Loans negotiated.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
(Corner of Cedar-st.)

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing Four per cent. Interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.
ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.
INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for investors.
NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company have an exclusive grant to lay submarine cables from Canton to Tein-tsin, (the seaport of Pekin,) connecting all the ports on the Asiatic Coast, whose foreign commerce AMOUNTS TO ONE THOUSAND MILLIONS ANNUALLY. The Company is chartered by the Legislature of the State of New-York with a capital of $5,000,000; shares, $100 each. A limited number of shares are offered at $50 each, payable $10 cash, $15 Nov. 1, balance in monthly installments of $2 50 per share. THE INQUIRIES FOR THIS STOCK ARE NOW VERY ACTIVE, AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS INSTRUCT US TO SAY IT MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME, AND THAT NONE WILL BE OFFERED ON THE ABOVE TERMS AFTER NOV. 20 NEXT. For circulars, maps and full information apply to
Messrs. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.
THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
Messrs. SPENCER VILA & CO., No. 13 Congress-st., Boston.
Messrs. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
Messrs. J. L. BROWNELL & CO., New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
W. R. HIGBY, Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
Messrs. DONAHUE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
G. F. DAVIS, City National Bank, Hartford, Conn.
And at the office of the Company.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission.
ADVANCES made on approved collaterals.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1868.
SALE OF GOVERNMENT GOLD.—Proposals will be received in writing at this office for the purchase of Government Gold in exchange for Currency, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., and continuing for ten consecutive business days. The amount for which proposals will be received each day is limited to $300,000, and the whole or any part thereof, not less than $5,000, will be awarded to the highest bidder. Proposals will be received from 11 to 12 o'clock of each day, and the bids will be opened and the result declared immediately thereafter. To guard against fictitious bids a certified check for three per cent. of the amount for which proposals are made, must accompany each offer. The gold will be ready for delivery immediately after the awards are made.
A box for the reception of proposals will be found at the Cashier's desk in this office. All bids should be under seal, indorsed "Proposals for Gold," which will be publicly opened at the hour stated.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI, SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—The Pacific Railroad, of Missouri, having completed the purchase of Five Millions of Missouri State Sixes, from proceeds of sales of its Six per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds, and having paid them over in discharge of all its indebtedness to the State, now offers through the undersigned about $1,800,000 more of its Six per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds due in 1888, Coupons payable February and August; the proceeds to be applied to payment of Bonds about maturing, which will then leave the entire debt of the road $7,000,000 in Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, the annual interest upon which will be $420,000 in Gold, while the net receipts for the present year will exceed $1,200,000.
The Road runs from St. Louis to Kansas City—283 miles. Price for the present, par, and accrued interest in currency.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
Office No. 135 Broadway.
BRANCH OFFICES: { 1127 Broadway, New-York, 151 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

Cash Capital, - - $2,000,000 00
Assets, 1st July, 1868, 3,730,981 60
Liabilities, - - - - - 126,453 15

A deduction from the Premium, equal to the Commission formerly paid, will be made to all parties insuring City risks without the intervention of a broker

Policies issued payable in Gold, if desired.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEO. M. LYON, Assistant Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, Second Assistant Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	114½	115	5-20 Coupon, '67..	111⅝	111¾
Coupon, 1881..	116¾	116⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68..	111⅞	112⅛
5-20 Reg., '62..	107	107½	10-40 Registered.	104⅛	104⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62.	114⅜	114⅝	10-40 Coupon....	106⅛	106⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64.	112⅛	112⅜	Gold........	137⅛	137⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	112⅛	112⅜	U. S. Cur. Pacif.	99⅝	100
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. & July....	111⅛	111¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner 10th-av. and 51st-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1868.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at No. 41 Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock M.
ROBERT WAKEFIELD, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI Six per cent. Gold Bonds for sale, on favorable terms, by SCHUYLER SKAATS & BROTHER, Bankers, No. 19 Broad-st.

$12,000 OR $15,000 WANTED ON bond and mortgage on choice lots facing Prospect Park, for which a liberal bonus will be paid. Address A. J. WALKER, No. 249 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged gentleman in some mercantile or manufacturing business, where an experience of many years in positions of trust and responsibility will be appreciated; salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address L., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GUARDIAN
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 164 Chatham-st., New-York,
PAYS SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
VICTOR M. RICE, President.
WM. M. TWEED, OWEN W. BRENNAN, } Vice-Presidents.
WM. L. ELY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS from FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Money deposited now, or on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
ALL DEPOSITS made on or before Oct. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST from Oct. 1.
Interest payable in January, SIX PER CENT. (FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX) on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. H. LILLIE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 PAID BY THE
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. Deposits on or before Oct. 20 draw interest from Oct. 1. Books in English, French and German. Assets, $5,450,231 34. JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 8th-av. and 42d-st. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Mondays and Saturdays to 8 P. M. INTEREST, SIX PER CENT. NO TAX. All deposits made from this date, to and including Oct. 20, draw interest from Oct. 1. SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAS. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of October will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CIN. HAM. AND DAYTON R. R. CO.,
CINCINNATI, Oct. 14, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. in Scrip, redeemable in First Mortgage Bonds of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company at par, and payable at the American Exchange National Bank on or after the 26th inst.
Scripholders can convert the same into Bonds by applying to LYNDE L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 26th inst., inclusive. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1868.
RESOLVED, THAT A DIVIDEND OF Six 66-100 Per Cent. be declared, free of Government tax, of which Four Per Cent. shall be paid to stockholders on and after 2d November, proximo, and the balance, Two 66-100 Per Cent., shall be paid on their behalf for State, County and City taxes assessed upon them as shareholders; and that the transfer books be closed from the 17th instant to the 3d proximo.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
CHERRY HILL.
By A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers, and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, continuation of the great sale of building lots at Cherry Hill, 10 miles from New-York, in the suburbs of Hackensack. These lots are handsomely situated on high ground, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country, are in the midst of handsome improvements, and are unexceptionable in every respect. The streets and avenues are thoroughly graded, sidewalks made and gutters established. Cherry Hill is a beautiful park of residences, forty-five minutes from New-York by rail, and within ten miles' drive of 42d-st. ferry. A special train by the Erie Railroad will leave the foot of Chambers-st. at 10:30 on the morning of the sale. Collation served on the grounds. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.
REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS AND GAITERS.
A. S. RICHARDS & CO.,
No. 7 College-place, between Murray and Barclay sts., Will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21,
At 10½ o'clock A. M.,
A very large variety of
SEASONABLE GOODS.
They will close out
A LARGE NUMBER
OF
EASTERN AND
CITY INVOICES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.
GREAT SALE OF "KINGSLAND MANOR" LOTS, ADJOINING RUTHERFURD PARK.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 22 inst., at 1 o'clock, on the premises, near Rutherfurd Park, N. J., the residue of the valuable property of the late Gen. George Kingsland, sold by order of the Executor. This tract, known as the north section of the manor, contains about the same number of acres as were disposed of at the unreserved sale made on the 13th inst., and is considered more valuable than the southern section first sold, on account of its close proximity to the railroad; being only three-quarters of a mile from Rutherfurd Station. It runs three-quarters of a mile along the north side of Rutherfurd Park, where such great improvements are being made and such splendid residences erected. The Midland Railroad has been built and graded for upward of half a mile on this line, and the road will certainly be run the course marked out on the map. Recent sales in this neighborhood have been made at very high rates. Between 40 and 50 acres of the tract are heavily timbered, which furnish shade trees for a rural home at once. It is intended that the sale of this important portion of this great estate shall be as peremptory and absolute as the former sale, (whatever may be the state of the weather,) it being the intention of the Executor to close the estate. The same liberal terms as on the former sale will be allowed, (75 per cent. on mortgage for 10 years.) Free tickets will be furnished for the 12 o'clock train at the auction room.

PUBLIC SALE OF OVER 100,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL, IRON, TIMBER, FARM AND HEMLOCK LANDS, IN THE COUNTIES OF McKEAN, ELK AND CAMERON, PENNSYLVANIA.
The well-known and valuable lands of the McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company, will be exposed to public sale in tracts or parcels, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange.
These lands are situated in the northwestern part of the State, on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 94 miles east of Erie, nearly equidistant and connected by direct railroads with the cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and on completion of the railroad connections within 100 miles of Buffalo and Rochester, in the State of New-York.
The attention of capitalists, manufacturers of iron and lumber, miners of coal, tanners and others, is specially solicited to these lands, containing large and workable veins of superior gas and steam coals; iron in large quantities and of excellent quality, and covered with a primitive forest of hardwoods, hemlock and pine timber unsurpassed in the Eastern States, and possessing a soil equally productive with the best lands of the State of New-York.
Catalogues and pamphlets, containing maps with full descriptions, terms of sale, and all other desired information will be furnished on application to the undersigned auctioneers, or to WILLIAM HACKER, Secretary and Treasurer, at the office of the Company, No. 426 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
FREDERICK FRALEY, President.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executor of the estate of Augustus Whitlock, deceased:
1,468 shares Vermont Copper Mining Co., $5 each.
17 shares Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, $100 each.
21 shares Bank of Commonwealth, New-York, $100 each.
25 shares Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York, $100 each.
90 shares Bank of New-York, $100 each.
20 shares Newark Lime and Cement Manufacturing Co., $100 each.
30 shares North American Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
3 shares Union Mutual Insurance Co., of Philadelphia, $2 each.
5 shares Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Co., $100 each.
10 shares New-Haven and New-London Railroad Co., $100 each.
48 shares Marine Railway Co., Long Island City, $25 each.
40 shares New-York Quartz Co., $50 each.
64 shares American Building Block Co., $50 each.
5,025 shares Foster Iron Ore Mining Co., $5 each.
306 shares Elizabeth Steam Manufacturing Co., $100 each.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, OCT. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom,
TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE EIGHTH WARD.
SULLIVAN-ST.—The valuable business property situated in the rear of No. 72 to No. 84 Sullivan-st., near Spring-st., with an alley-way eight feet six inches wide. The premises are near the line of the proposed 5th and 6th av. extensions, and contain an area of about four full city lots. The buildings consist of a three-story brick factory, 116 feet by 22; a large brick shed, 40 feet by about 65, and a two-story brick stable, all built in the most substantial manner.
ALSO,
The valuable house and lot No. 82 Sullivan-st., adjoining the above; lot 21.2 by 50; house two-story frame.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

BY JAMES M. MILLER, Office No. 28 Pine-st.
THURSDAY, OCT. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway will be sold by order of the Executors of Asa Fitch, deceased, the valuable lots of land and stores on Broadway, known as Nos. 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Broadway, and also Nos. 31, 33, 35, 37 and 39 New-st., comprising the front on Exchange-place, from Broadway to New-st. The property consists of five first-class four-story brick buildings on Broadway. Also, five of the same class on New-st., all built by days' work, with great care. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
Particulars at the office.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms 101 Liberty-st.
GEORGE COOK WILL SELL BY AUCTION THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, a general assortment of second-hand furniture, bedding, &c. Also, at same time, (by order of assignees,) about $15,000 of fine cabinet furniture, including parlor, chamber, dining room and library suites; also, bookcases, hall stands, buffets, chairs, centre and library tables, office and counting-house desks, clocks, bronzes, &c.
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, importer's sale of fancy goods, &c. On exhibition Wednesday.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSES AND LOTS ON 117TH-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
117TH-ST.—3 2-story brick houses and lots, situate on the southerly side of 117th-st., 225 feet west of 3d-av. The houses are each 17x40 feet, have gas, baths, water-closets and ranges. Lots each 17x100.8¼, or half the block. Immediate possession.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE.—ROOMS and fine art galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, THURSDAY, Oct. 22, and following days, commencing at 7 o'clock P. M. each day; catalogue of a large collection of valuable books, selected from several private libraries, comprising scarce works on America, travels, history, &c.; also, many rare works relating to Ireland; catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—This day, TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at 11 o'clock, within their store.
923 boxes Fresh Malaga Lemons.
500 boxes Sultana Raisins.
60 bags Walnuts.
25 cases Citron, in good order.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. TRACY, JAMES WILSON, THOMAS J. STRONG and JOSEPH U. ORVIS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—By virtue and in pursuance of an order of this Court made in this bankruptcy on the 3d day of October 1868, on the petition of Frances N. Tracy, praying that an order might be made for the sale, under the direction of the Register in Bankruptcy, of certain promissory notes indorsed by the said William W. Tracy, James Willson, Thomas J. Strong and Joseph U. Orvis, bankrupts above-named, trading under the firm name of Tracy, Irwin and Company as collateral security for the payment of certain indebtedness of the said Tracy, Irwin and Company to the said Frances N. Tracy; the undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of the proceedings in this bankruptcy, will sell at public auction, at the auction-room of Robert Somerville, No. 37 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described promissory notes; that is say: E. Scott & Co., Charleston, S. C., $343 29; P. A. Stockton, Quincy, Fla., $573 86; W. J. Dunlap, Lockport, N. Y., $524 22; McGilvray & Lee, Clayton, Ala., $1,272 93; Ira Wilson, Belvedere, Ill., $1,257 72; J. Sernel, Jefferson, Texas, $1,997 41; B. D. Hardaway, Thomaston, Ga., $238 82; Susan Davis, Hornellsville, N. Y., $426 14; L. C. Hopkins & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, $2,086 27; Homer U. Styron, Hatteras Inlet, N. C., $69 99; Julius G. Tucker, Augusta, Ga., $890 21; Julius G. Tucker, Augusta, Ga., $890 21; Julius G. Tucker, Augusta, Ga., $890 21. The proceeds of such sale to be applied in reduction of the debt due by the bankrupts to the said petitioner.
ISAAC DAYTON, Register in Bankruptcy,
No. 202 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. TRACY, JAMES WILLSON, THOMAS J. STRONG and JOSEPH U. ORVIS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—By virtue and in pursuance of an order of this Court made in this bankruptcy on the 3d day of October, 1868, on the petition of Catharine M. Tracy, an infant, by Eliza R. Tracy, her general guardian, praying that an order might be made for the sale, under the direction of a Register in Bankruptcy, of certain promissory notes, drafts and acceptances, indorsed by the said William W. Tracy, James Willson, Thomas J. Strong and Joseph U. Orvis, the bankrupts above named, trading under the firm name of Tracy, Irwin and Company, as collateral security for the payment of certain indebtedness of the said Tracy, Irwin and Company to the said Catharine M. Tracy;
The undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of the proceedings in this bankruptcy, will sell at public auction, at the auction-room of Robert Somerville, No. 37 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described promissory notes and drafts and acceptances, that is, to say, promissory note: E. B. Loyless, Dawson, Ga., $678 41; draft and acceptance: E. B. Loyless and Son, on and accepted by E. B. Loyless and Company, Dawson, Ga., $3,650 58. Promissory notes: E. B. Loyless and Son, Oglethorpe, Ga., $457 43; E. B. Loyless and Son, Oglethorpe, Ga., $574 19; J. H. White and Co., Atlanta, Ga., $786 83; L. C. Hopkins & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, $792 19. The proceeds of such sale to be applied in reduction of the debt due by the bankrupts to the said petitioner.
ISAAC DAYTON, Register in Bankruptcy,
No. 202 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.,
Will reopen Sept. 7.
The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES;
NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 32D-ST., NEW-YORK.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway; Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., first house below Park-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.—Thirteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

FRENCH SCHOOL.
Prof. LOUIS LANGUELLIER has resumed his course of lessons in French language and literature, at his residence, No. 113 Bleecker-st., and has charge of the French Department in Mr. Cornwall's French and English Classical Institute for boys, No. 1,329 Broadway, corner of 37th-st.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.
MISS C. E. FERRIS
Will open a school for young ladies
at No. 302 West 34th-st.,
on Sept. 15.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
For full information, see circular. Address as above.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON,
for four years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for boys, lately under the charge of Mr. R. P. Jencks. Number limited.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st. References—Right Rev. H. Potter, Right Rev. A. C. Coxe, Right Rev. T. F. Davis, Prof. Charles Davies, Prof. Henry, Prof. Bartlett, Wm. H. Appleton and others, as per circular, for which apply as above.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 23d-st.
A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.
H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. Macaulay will be in town from Sept. 8.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN to join a class of pupils who are preparing for college, and a few young ladies to join a class for Latin, German, French, History and the higher English branches. Address Dr. CHAS. HINKEL, General Post Office, Box No. 1,153. Refers to Messrs. John J. Astor, Jr., August Belmont, Edward Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, Edmund H. Miller, John F. Purdy, A. C. Richards, Hon. Judge Daly, Rev. Henry Field, Rev. Dr. Osgood.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—French Classes are now to commence, under the direction of Th. DELOUEST. For ladies: MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 to 4 P. M. For gentlemen, the same days, in the evening. Apply at the desk, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. For private lessons, to the teacher, No. 152 East 22d-st.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st, reopened MONDAY Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

A FRENCH LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching, would like to find a family of refinement and culture in Brooklyn or in New-York, where she would give one hour or two of daily instruction in compensation for her board and lodging; references exchanged. Address A. M., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERAture by Prof. PARRAIN, graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain and Normal School of Paris, (teacher's school,) Professor in the University of New-York. At home from 3 to 6 o'clock, No. 25 Bond-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PREPARATORY class for boys from 7 to 10 years of age; conducted by Mrs. Parrott and Professors, 42d-st. and Broadway. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Mass.—A family school for twenty boys. Home comforts, kind care and thorough teaching. Term begins Sept. 14.
S PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date, at No. 68 West 11th-st. The reading class will commence Nov. 1.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE New-York Infirmary, No. 126 2d-av., will open Nov. 2. For announcement apply to Dr. E. BLACKWELL, Secretary of the Faculty.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Students received Oct. 26.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

$300.—HOME AND SCHOOL FOR boys. Procure circular of Rev. GEO. R. HOWELL, Principal, Lakeville, Conn.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL—NO. 1,214 Broadway. Boys prepared for college or business. For references see circular.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 928 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—PRIVATE classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. Classical and commercial, H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—English, French and German taught.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 44 West 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS FOR BOYS, 604 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 66 W. 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Princ., 66 W. 36th-st.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—With primary department, fits boys for business, college, West Point and the Naval Academy.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, PREPARATORY AND POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS.
NO. 40 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.
Catalogues at the Institute, now open for pupils of all ages preparing for business or college. Progress rapid, and terms reasonable.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—SPECIAL preparation for college. Refers by permission to the Faculties of Yale, Wesleyan and Rutgers.
S. T. FROST, Principal.

A VISITING GOVERNESS WISHES A few more pupils. Address TEACHER, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED LINGUIST and thorough musician, now engaged in one of the best private schools here, and having a few disengaged hours, would like to engage in a school or instruct a few pupils; best of references given and required. Address INSTRUCTION, Post Office Box No. 1,708.

A GENTLEMAN ENGAGED IN MANY families of position, and with College and preparatory students, has a vacancy. Address TUTOR, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH TEACHER, WITH FIRST-class references, desires a well-furnished room, where instruction will be received as part payment. Address J. C., No. 13 East 28th-st.

MALVINA AMIEL, TEACHER IN PIANO and singing. System Galin, Cheve de Paris, the most easy. Nos. 65 or 338 East 6th-st.

DRY GOODS.

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
Sale of
COLORED SILKS,
SLIGHTLY IMPERFECT.
The residue of our last season's
STOCK OF RICH SILKS
will be offered on
MONDAY, 19th inst.,
at a GREAT REDUCTION from ORIGINAL cost.
SILKS OF VARIOUS TINTS,
suitable for
PROMENADE,
DINNER and
EVENING DRESSES.
For the convenience of LADIES
these silks will be displayed on a
SEPARATE COUNTER.
Also,
our large STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE
STRIPE SATINS,
EXTRA WIDTH,
FOR SKIRTS AND SUITS,
are now offered at a
GREAT REDUCTION
from former prices.
SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

LORD & TAYLOR,
At their Grand-st. Store only, offer at retail new Carpetings, Rugs, Mats, Oil-cloths, &c. Also, Mattresses, Spring Feather Beds, Bedding, &c., of their own manufacture, at reasonable prices.
N. B.—Hotels, steamboats, ships and private residences fitted up at short notice.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., corner Chrystie-st.

LORD & TAYLOR
Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 19, full lines of Merinoes, Empress Cloths, Plaids, silk and wool mixtures and other seasonable Dress Goods, just received from auction, and will offer them at a very small advance.
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

LORD & TAYLOR
Have received several invoices of new Silks which they will offer at retail on MONDAY, Oct. 19.
Also some very cheap Silks from auction.
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

LORD & TAYLOR.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Breakfast Robes, Robes de Chambre, Skirts, Corsets, Corset Covers, Ladies' Undergarments, Children's Dresses, Hats, Caps, &c. Infants wardrobes and Bridal Trousseaux.
ALSO,
SWISS PARTY DRESSES
ready made or made to order.
No. 461 to 467 Broadway.

LORD & TAYLOR
Invite special attention to their Cloaks, Mantillas, Shawls, &c., both imported and of their own manufacture.
The styles are the latest. The prices are low.
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

LORD & TAYLOR
Are offering bargains in housekeeping dry goods. A large assortment of Linens, Shirtings, Sheetings, Towels, Table-cloths, Napkins, &c., of the best makes constantly on hand.
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

LORD & TAYLOR
Will offer, on MONDAY, Oct. 19, the finest assortment of fancy Cloakings, Cloths, Velveteens, Plushes, Cassimeres, &c., to be found in this market.
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway; Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

LORD & TAYLOR.
Lace Curtains, Nottinghams, in sets or by the yard, Reps, Damasks, Terrys, Tidies, Quilts, Counterpanes and Upholstery articles of every description.
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway; Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

M. A. DOUGLASS,
Having returned from Paris, has now open a fine stock of
COSTUMES,
CLOAKS,
LACES, &c.
No. 13 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

CARPETS AT WHOLESALE.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH THREE-PLIES AND INGRAINS,
VELVET RUGS AND MATS.
ALSO,
AMERICAN CARPETS,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
L. EDGERTON & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers,
Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.

AT JACKSON'S
MOURNING STORE,
NO. 551 BROADWAY.
GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION. OTTOMAN VELOURS, VELOURS RUSSE, BIARRITZ, EMPRESS CLOTH, BRUSSELS CORD, ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, MERINOES, POPLIN, ALPACA, &c.
N. B.—ONE CASE TURIN CLOTH 62½c., WORTH $1 PER YARD.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
NEW MILLINERY SILKS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, FLOWERS, AND FEATHERS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND FRINGES, REAL LACES, CORSETS.
YANKEE NOTIONS, HOSIERY, AND GLOVES. Ready To-day.
PRICES DOWN!!!
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND ST. CHEAP STORE.
OUR BONNET ROOMS crowded to-day with everything New and Desirable in HATS and BONNETS.
NEW DEPARTMENT—BOYS' and YOUTHS' HATS and CAPS.
KNITTED and WOVEN WORSTED GOODS, CHEAP!!!
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
JOB LOTS FROM AUCTION TO-DAY!!!
CHEAP FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, VELVETS and SATINS.
WE CUT LENGTHS at PIECE PRICES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

NEW-YORK DYING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
OFFICES— { No. 98 Duane-st., No. 752 Broadway } New-York. Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.
This old and well-known establishment are as usual prepared to DYE and CLEANSE in their superior manner, ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods of every variety of fabric.

VELVET BONNETS, $10—WARRANTED worth $20; ladies' hats of every kind; theatre bonnets and reception chapeaus; feathers and flowers; mourning bonnets. L. BINNS, milliner, largest in the world, No. 577 Broadway.

MME. GALOUPEAU, LATE MATHILDE & CO., No. 6 Brevoort-place, (No. 53 East 10th-st.) near Broadway, will open her importation of Paris Millinery for the Winter season, on THURSDAY, 22d inst. No cards.

DRY GOODS.

ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING GOODS OF THEIR WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURE:
ALPACA UMBRELLAS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
GINGHAM UMBRELLAS, AMERICAN AND SCOTCH COVERINGS.
SILK UMBRELLAS, OF EVERY POSSIBLE VARIETY.
With NATURAL imported stick. Also, fine quality plain and carved IVORY handle. We have at all times the largest and best assorted stock of UMBRELLAS in this market.
No. 405 Broadway,
Near Walker-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS.
WILL REMOVE
In about two weeks
TO UNION-SQUARE,
And now offer
VERY GREAT BARGAINS.
2 Cases 4-4 SERGES at 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS
VERY CHEAP.
FRENCH EMPRESS CLOTHS at 75 cents.
FINE FRENCH MERINOES, 75 cents.
IMITATION IRISH POPLIN,
FRENCH CHANGEABLE POPLINS,
4-4 ENGLISH PRINTS.
And other DRY GOODS,
At VERY LOW PRICES.
No. 423 Broadway and No. 305 Canal-st.

A GREAT BIG BLACK CAT
-alogue full of failures can be traced to the ruinous system of high prices and big profits.
F. B. DON'T SAIL IN THAT BOAT.
SPLENDID QUALITY MUSLINS, 10c. and 12½c.
MUSLINS ALMOST LIKE WAMSUTTAS, 12½c. & 15c.
BEST TROY PRINTS, 6c. MERRIMACKS, 12½c.
Also, from AUCTION, BIG LOTS ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, MERINOS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c., at nearly any price you wish.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8TH-AV., NEAR 18TH-ST., and FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

THE DEMOLITIONS WHICH OVERTHROW and transform the most beautiful quarters of Paris, nevertheless spare some well-known houses, among which stands in the first rank the Maison de Modes of Mme. LAURE, which is still at the old address, No. 1 Boulevard des Capucines. By appointment Mme. LAURE is supplier to Foreign Courts and to the highest Parisian aristocracy. Mme. LAURE thinks it her duty to make known that she has not removed, and is as hitherto at the disposal of her high and elegant connections.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
FALL SALES, 1868.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY,
NEAR GRAND-ST.,
have on hand a large and select stock of
NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS,
which they are offering at Importers' and Manufacturers prices.
CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby-st.
Established 1850.
Manufacturers of PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, HALL and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE of the latest styles and finish, suitable for City and country houses.
All goods guaranteed as represented.
Goods carefully packed for shipping.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, held Tuesday, Oct. 13, the following minute was unanimously adopted and ordered to be published, viz.: The Board have received with profound sorrow intelligence of the sudden death by the hand of violence on the 24th ult., at Aspinwall, of William Parker, Superintendent of this Company.
By the officers of the Company both here and on the Isthmus this sad event is regarded as a personal affliction. In closing the letter of instructions addressed to Mr. Parker on the occasion of his original engagement and first departure for Aspinwall in January, 1861, the President wrote as follows:
"The Board of Directors of this Company not only entertained the highest regard for your character generally, but they repose the most implicit confidence in your ability and skill to carry out the policy of the Company and in your devotion to its interests."
The opinions and expectations of the Board as thus expressed have been fully realized. By his intelligent and untiring zeal in the Company's service for nearly eight years, and by his faithful and well-directed efforts to advance its interests he maintained to the last the respect and confidence of both officers and directors. To his fidelity in the discharge of every trust committed to him, and his strict integrity in meeting the responsibilities devolved upon him, and above all to the elevated moral tone of his private and official character and influence, the Board desire to bear their decided testimony.
To the family of the deceased they desire to express their sincere sympathy in the bereavement they have been called to experience by an inscrutable Providence in the removal of the husband, the father, and the brother.
DAVID HOADLEY, President.
JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

THE EVANGELICAL ANNIVERSARIES
FOR 1868
will be held in
THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av.,
as follows:
TUESDAY, Oct. 20—Evangelical Knowledge Society.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21—American Church Missionary Society.
THURSDAY, Oct. 22—Evangelical Education Society.
The business meetings will be held at 4 P. M., and the anniversary exercises at 7½ o'clock.

PATENTS.
In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM, ALWAYS ahead of all others in quality and low price. Families and boarding-houses wanting it on the Sabbath can have it sent on Saturday night at our risk.
No. 299 [illegible], near 23d-st.
No. [illegible] Broadway, near 34th-st.
No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

GOODSPEED'S GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PENS.—60 lines written with one pen of ink; no blotting; one dozen assorted samples sent for 25 cents; agents make $10 a day. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL P. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel P. Williams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of October, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o20-1aw3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS SIMONS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Morris Simons, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner Nassau,) Room Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of October, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o20-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CORNELIUS VREELAND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Cornelius Vreeland, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of October, A. D. 1868. ISAAC M. ANDREWS, Assignee,
o20-1w3wTu* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP LEWIS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Philip Lewis, of San Francisco, California, having carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of September, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
o20-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. FISKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John A. Fiske, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, 23d day of September, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
o20-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JEROME DENNIS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Oct. 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN D. DEMAREST, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock, M.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Oct. 20, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN Q. KELLOGG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John Q. Kellogg, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of October, 1868.
o2-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS W. COWDIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 3d day of August, 1868.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas W. Cowdin, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
WILLIAM F. SHEPARD,
o6-1aw3wTu* Assignee, No. 170 Broadway.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMEON LOSEE, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Dated Oct. 17, 1868.
W. BUDD DEACON, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of October, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN J. SCHILLINGER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Oct. 19, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY A. PATTERSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry A. Patterson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1868.
o6-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON STERN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 30th September, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o6-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN ASH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o6-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. SIGOURNEY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated, New-York, the 30th day of September, 1868.
o6-1aw3wT* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,467.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES FREDERICK RAUN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles Frederick Raun, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
o6-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID V. FREEMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of David V. Freeman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of September, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
o6-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE H. P. WILLCOX, bankrupt.—In obedience to the order of the Court, notice is hereby given that a hearing will be had upon the application of said bankrupt to be discharged from his debts on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., before James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his chambers, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, and that all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear at the said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why said bankrupt should not be discharged from his debts.
o13-1aw3wTu* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD A. BOURY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Edward A. Boury, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 24th day of August, A. D., 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York. Dated at the City of New-York, the 7th day of October, A. D. 1868. HENRY C. BOWERS,
Office of H. Andrews,
o13-1aw3wTu* No. 55 Liberty-st., City of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY J. SELDEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry J. Selden, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of I. T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of October, 1868.
o13-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY F. WALLING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 18th day of September, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry F. Walling, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
o6-1aw3wTu* JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN O. HILLYER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 29th September, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
H. A. GILDERSLEEVE, Attorney for Bankrupt,
o6-1aw3wTu* No. 25 Pine-st.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN. NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA. COLORADO.

With other first-class steamers building.

COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer, $81, gold; return tickets, $129, gold; in steerage, $3, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN **ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS**

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25

Chief cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage.....145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP SCOTIA must be on board at the Company's wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, before 9 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 21st instant.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS between NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 31
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 14
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Nov. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO HAVRE OR BREST,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $95.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

COLUMBIA.....Oct. 24 HIBERNIA.....Nov. 14
CALEDONIA.....Oct. 31 EUROPA.....Nov. 21
BRITANNIA.....Nov. 7 IOWA.....Nov. 28

RATES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $33.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 8 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax)
TUESDAY, Oct. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 24
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 31
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Halifax).....TUESDAY, Nov. 3

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Inman steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Inman steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

RAMARIA.....Oct. 22 PALMYRA.....Nov. 5
TRIPOLI.....Oct. 29 ITALIA.....Nov. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			
Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$250	$200	$150	$100

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

OCT. 24.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNER, connects with GOLDEN CITY, for Panama.

Steamer leaving Nov. 1 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Dec. 3, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND ARBZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TEMERMAN, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. LAWRENCE, Nov. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Will leave SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FIRST STEAMER

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.
The favorite steamship
PERIT,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 26 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

Also, goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavaca and Brazos without commission.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Oct. 22.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Oct. 29.
HENRY, Capt. M. R. GARDNER, Nov. 5.

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamers

EAGLE, Capt. H. H. LEWIS, Nov. 3,
ARIEL, Capt. M. R. GARDNER, Nov. 17,

at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.

FERNANDINA ROUTE,
EVERY SATURDAY.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the A 1 steamship

FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,

on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M., for delivery without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at ¾ per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Meridian and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line. For freight or passage apply to

I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 176 Chambers-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship TELEGRAM will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
H. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

Freight received at all times under covered pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA AND NORTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINK.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail for CHARLESTON, Oct. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 9 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Thursday.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The elegant sidewheel steamer SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DRAKE, will leave Pier No. 1 East River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

NOTICE.—SHIPPERS VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE FOR MOBILE AND FLORIDA PORTS.—The steamship GEORGIA is substituted in place of the steamer FLAG, of Saturday, Oct. 17. Shippers will note change of steamers on policies of insurance.

J. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
No. 176 Chambers-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. MONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE,

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA.....KENNEDY.....SATURDAY, Oct. 24
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAIL.....SATURDAY, Oct. 31

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 88 West-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY STEAMER of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company *via* Panama.—The steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY sails on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 M. Freight received at Pier No. 42 North River, foot Canal-st., until 4 P. M. on the day previous to steamer sailing.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Pier No. 42 North River. Freight Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports procured from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 4 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 50 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.

M. E. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 32, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,

BETWEEN

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 6 A. M., reaching Fall River in Boston in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare $2.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. and North River, at 5:30 P. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting with 5 and 11 P. M. trains from New-York Central, with 8 P. M. train on the Susquehanna, and with 7 o'clock train on the arrival at Albany, by steamboat SENECA.

CHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 13th, 2 P. M.	Monday, 12th, 1 P. M.
Wednesday, 14th, 2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 14th, 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 15th, 2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 15th, 7 A. M.
Friday, 16th, 2 P. M.	Friday, 16th, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 17th, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 17th, 8 A. M.
	Monday, 19th, 7:30 A. M.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.—Only $1 50.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44, north of Spring-st., this evening, Saturday excepted, connecting with rail West and North. Fare on Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:30 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—CHANGE OF TIME. Leave James-slip:

8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.

9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3:30 P. M., express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Hicksville and all stations east.

4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

All passenger trains connect at Almeola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way-stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 6 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freights taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. S. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 18, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo. Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Ballston Spa, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and change to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Rutland and Points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M., returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st., at 4 P. M., and arriving at Millerton at 8:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT Foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Ousville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Otisville,) Port Jervis, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. This night sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 6 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at the Jersey City Depot, Jersey City.

WM. H. BARD, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:23 A. M., 1:22, 4:22 and 5:30 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—BOOK AND STATIONery store for sale, on one of the leading avenues up town, doing a large cash business; reason for selling, the owner has other business; would exchange for real estate, or take bond and mortgages on New-York or New-Jersey property. Address STATIONERY, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

$15 TO $25 DAILY.—BUSINESS MEN, (OLD, young or disabled, having $1,000, who can travel, can make this amount easily. Call and see. No. 43 Fulton-st., up-stairs, daily from 12 to 2 o'c'y. WARE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—SINGLY OR EN SUITE—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 102 EAST 29TH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV.

ROOMS TO LET.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms at No. 20 West 23d-st., consisting of parlor and four bedrooms, with bathroom on second floor, with private table; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, and two daughters (nineteen and six); as the gentleman's business takes him out of town early the ladies would prefer an early dining hour; three rooms on second or third floor required, for which a fair price will be paid; preference given to a private family. Address, with terms, H. L., No. 91 Duane-st.

BOARD WANTED.—IN NEW-YORK, BROOKlyn or Jersey City, by a small family, gentleman, wife and two daughters, in a house with modern conveniences; three rooms required and good board. Address, stating location and terms, P., care of Belding, Bros. & Co., No. 325 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL front room, with rosewood and black walnut furniture, fire, gas, and board for two, only $26 a week; one for $18, and a nice bedroom, $8, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 149 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—AN UNfurnished or furnished front room on second floor to let, with board, to gentleman and wife; would let a bedroom with the above if desired; family private; convenient to the ferries. Apply at No. 190 South 2d-st., Williamsburg.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely furnished front room, on third floor, with breakfast and dinner if desired, at reasonable terms; without board, $3 per week. Address S. M. F., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsome second and third-story front rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; also, single rooms; reference given and required.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN AND their wives or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with elegantly furnished rooms and good board; location very pleasant; references exchanged. No. 200 3d-av., near 14th-st.

A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house between the 5th and 6th avs., would accommodate a few persons with choice of rooms and unexceptionable table; reference given and required. A., Box No. 2,849 Post Office.

WANTED—SECOND-STORY FRONT AND hall room adjoining, with good plain board, for a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse; also, third-story front for a single lady. Address, with size of rooms and terms, ALEXANDER, No. 82 Beaver-st.

NO. 35 AMITY-ST.—ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen; all large and airy; house has all modern improvements; has been furnished new throughout, nothing second-hand; one room on first floor suitable for business; references exchanged.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE—ONE OF THE most delightful and accessible locations in the City. First-class families and gentlemen can now secure fine suites and single rooms, with first-class board. Private table, if desired. References exchanged.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished suite of parlors on first floor, with bath and all improvements, without board; price $85 per week.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—EN SUITE and single. House brown-stone and first-class in every particular. Small family of adults. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

BOARD WANTED.—FOR A GENTLEMAN'S family, consisting of six persons, in a pleasant part of the city. Private family preferred. Address Post Office Box No. 4,193.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—A PARLOR, ALSO other rooms on second and third floors, a few doors west of Broadway, near New-York Hotel. Address S. H. F., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS NEAR THE St. Cloud Hotel, 43d-st., with or without private table. Address EUROPEAN, care of H. Gear, No. 28 Barclay-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A few well-furnished rooms, with board, at No. 109 (new) West 126th-st., fourth house below 8th-av.; unexceptionable location; terms exchanged.

NO. 47 EAST 25TH-ST., SECOND house from Madison-av., a beautifully-furnished, large front chamber, to let to one or two gentlemen, with or without full or partial board.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADIson-square.—Desirable furnished rooms for gentlemen without board, in a first-class house; choice location.

NO. 235 EAST 12TH-ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board; dinner at 6 o'clock; also an elegant suite of front rooms.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRING a large front room, handsomely furnished, for the Winter; excellent table; location unexceptionable. Call or address No. 271 West 11th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR floor, and second floor front room, with or without board. In a private family. Private table. Call at the Coleman House; references required. No. 33 West 27th-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, THE ENTIRE SECond floor of a first-class house, with board; other rooms, if required; references. No. 2 West 15th-st., first house from 5th-av.

BOARD ON THE HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with good board; dinner 6½; near Hall and Fulton ferries; terms moderate. Apply at No. 127 Pierrepont-st.

THIRD HOUSE FROM UNION SQUARE.—A suite of rooms, or entire floor, without board, for gentlemen only. No. 18 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for three adults, requiring three rooms; references exchanged; terms $30 to $40 per week, according to location and room. Address BOARD, Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO a first-class parties only a newly and handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, without board or with private table. No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 53 WEST 15TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR front room and bedroom, elegantly furnished, with superior table, for a party of gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

NO. 120 WEST 44TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av.—Handsomely furnished rooms en suite or single, with or without board; terms moderate.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, second floor, to gentlemen only, without meals, or partial board if desired, at No. 198 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

NO. 26 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—Thirty-five feet front, superb suite of apartments, with private table if preferred; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

NO. 20 EAST 9TH-ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE and single, on second and third floors, with first-class table.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—A beautiful parlor, bedroom attached, handsomely furnished; also single rooms.

ROOMS EN SUITE WITH PRIVATE table; location Union-square; reference required. Address Box No. 1,861 Post Office.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—A large room and hall room communicating to let, with or without board.

NO. 54 EAST 35TH-ST.—FEW DOORS FROM Madison-square; unexceptionable location. Choice front rooms over parlors with board in a private family.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to rent with board; references exchanged.

A LARGE, HANDSOME ROOM, WITH first-class board, at No. 218 West 18th-st.

NO. 8 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FURnished rooms to let for gentlemen.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE FALL and Winter. JAMES G. ROE.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A THREE-STORY house, unfurnished, in good locality; central preferred. Address, with full particulars, E. F., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, FROM NOV. 1, six or eight rooms in a good neighborhood. Address, stating terms, &c., F., Box No. 38, Brooklyn Post Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $40,000 MARKET STOCK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, Oct. 20, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of forty thousand dollars of market stock, authorized by chap. 238, laws of 1868, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Sept. 25, 1868.

Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing means for the completion of the market upon the land lying between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets and Avenue C and East River, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November, in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of May, 1878.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sum of money bid to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

Upon presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for market stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 6 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at the Jersey City Depot, Jersey City.

WM. H. BARD, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:23 A. M., 1:22, 4:22 and 5:30 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—BOOK AND STATIONery store for sale, on one of the leading avenues up town, doing a large cash business; reason for selling, the owner has other business; would exchange for real estate, or take bond and mortgages on New-York or New-Jersey property. Address STATIONERY, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

$15 TO $25 DAILY.—BUSINESS MEN, (OLD, young or disabled, having $1,000, who can travel, can make this amount easily. Call and see. No. 43 Fulton-st., up-stairs, daily from 12 to 2 o'c'y. WARE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF FINE carriages, say clarences, landaus, landaulets, &c., &c., built under our personal supervision, of the best materials and by the best workmen.

CORBETT & SCHARCH,
Nos. 122, 124 and 126 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.
Also, the unrivaled "OUR WAGON."

A LADY HAVING NO FURTHER USE for her private turn-out, would like to let it to a quiet family for the Winter, together with an unexceptionable driver; a choice of three carriages, one of which is new. For further particulars, address Madam BLANK, Station D.

A NEW, LIGHT THREE-SPRING PERCH hearse, pole and shafts for sale cheap. Several other second-hand carriages at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway. A large assortment of sleighs just received.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH BLACK MARE, seven years old; 15½ hands high; equally good in double or single harness; sound and gentle. Can be seen at No. 72 8th-st., near 5th-av.

A THREE-QUARTER CLARENCE AND a six-seat Westchester Rockaway, as good as new, for sale at MINER & STEVENS' Carriage Factory, No. 115 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD WORK HORSE, TOP wagon, harness and a complete set of hatcher's fixtures for $145. Cottage-st., first house from Berg n-wood-av., Hudson City, N. J.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, COAL CART AND HARness, with brick box; sold separate or together; can be seen at work at 21st-st., East River. Inquire for JAMES GORDEN.

FOR SALE—SIX GOOD CART OR TRUCK horses; also several low-priced. Can be seen at No. 17 Leroy-st., between Bedford and Bleecker sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON THE HUDson TO EXCHANGE FOR A CITY HOUSE.—A family residing on the east bank of the Hudson, half an hour by train from 30th-st., wish to exchange their place for a first-class residence in the City. The house is of cut stone, built by day's work, two stories and a half high, with seven large rooms on each floor, and for solidity and elegance of construction, and beauty of position, is unsurpassed by any on the river. The grounds contain about 10 acres, with a river frontage of over 500 feet. The view commands the whole river from above Sing Sing to Staten

THE PRESIDENTIAL ISSUE

Its Effect Upon the Business and Prosperity of the Country—Address of Hon. Elliot C. Cowdin Before the National Club.

Last evening the parlors of the National Club, No. 30 Union-square, were crowded by our leading citizens, many of them accompanied by ladies, to hear the address of Hon. ELLIOT C. COWDIN, on the Presidential issue. On being introduced to the audience, Mr. COWDIN was warmly received. He spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I am not insensible of the honor you have done me by inviting me to address you on the issues of the canvass. Many important considerations press upon our attention; but, as a merchant, I purpose to confine myself to topics relating directly to the Presidential issue, and its effect upon the business and prosperity of the country. In this campaign we are settling the policy of our country, not only for the next four years, but doubtless, for an indefinite period stretching far beyond. As patriots, then, who would so act as to promote the growth and grandeur of the Republic and maintain its integrity and stability, it becomes us to take heed what course we pursue. Happily the glorious results of the late war and the measures adopted for the reconstruction of the insurgent States have relieved us, and, we trust, posterity also, from many troublesome questions that were sources of vexation and alarm at every Presidential contest for thirty years previous to the rebellion. Negro slavery is dead beyond the hope of resurrection, and the civil rights of all classes of our population are fixed in the organic law. The Union of the States, terribly shattered by one of the greatest convulsions in all history, is restored, and now rests on a basis that cannot be shaken. The Constitution has been vindicated in its original integrity; and it has received new vigor from amendments that not only render all its provisions homogeneous, but have brought it into harmony with the Declaration that proclaims the civil equality of all men.

THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION—NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

With the Constitutional Amendment known as the Fourteenth Article, we are all familiar. Two of its sections are seriously assailed by large portions of the Democratic Party, and to get rid of these they threaten, so soon as they obtain the power, to erase or disregard the entire article. They are, first, that provision which conditionally prevents the holding of certain important offices by such of the insurgents as, previous to the rebellion, had taken an oath to support the Federal Constitution, and subsequently committed treason by attempting to overthrow the Union; and, secondly, that other provision which indirectly regulates the right of suffrage by prescribing a new basis of representation in the Lower House of Congress, and consequently in the Presidential Electoral College. The penalties affixed to the crime of treason by every Government are among the highest known to its laws. In European nations they have ever been of the most sanguinary nature—death under the most ignominious circumstances, and attainder of blood. In our own country these penalties have felt the ameliorating touch of a more liberal civilization; yet even here death may be inflicted. The history of the world affords no parallel to the magnanimity of the terms of reconstruction tendered to those who, by our civil war, cut off untimely nearly half a million of our sons and brothers, and destroyed thousands of millions of property, entailing poverty and ruin on one-half the Union, and piled up a public debt that imposes on every citizen of the Republic a heavy weight of taxation, and all in the attempt to overthrow the most beneficent Government that ever existed on earth. In punishment of this great crime not a drop of blood has been shed; scarcely one felon has been even temporarily imprisoned, and only a trifling amount of property has been confiscated; the mass of the rebels now enjoy to the full every right they forfeited, while a few—a very few—of the leaders who were guilty both of perjury and treason, are inhibited from holding positions wherein they might again be tempted to violate their official oaths; and even from this paltry penalty—paltry in view of the crime—they may be relieved, as thousands of them already have been, by a two-third vote of Congress. To call this a punishment of treason, and such treason, is a ridiculous misnomer; and yet this unprecedented forbearance is unappreciated by these men, some of the most guilty of whom threaten to kindle anew the flames of civil war, that they may set aside this mild provision of the amended Constitution. But it will stand, and these deluded men will yet learn that it is wiser to accept forgiveness on the terms offered than to provoke the infliction of punishment commensurate with their crimes. This article further provides that if any State shall deprive any class of its citizens of the right of suffrage—as for example because of their color—that State shall not be allowed to count that class in estimating the number of Representatives in Congress to which it shall be entitled. In a word, it declares that if the South regards a portion of its citizens as not fit to wield the ballot, it shall not use their mere numbers as an element of political power against a State which treats them as competent to vote. The Democratic Party at the South would deny the male adults of four millions of their citizens the right to vote, but would themselves elect between thirty and forty members of Congress by virtue of these four millions, and increase to the same extent the weight of that section of the Union in the Presidential Electoral College. Our answer to this is summary. If this class of your citizens ought to be counted as an element of political strength, it ought to be endowed with the elective franchise. If it is competent to be enumerated, it is competent to vote. If it is fit to have Representatives in Congress and in the College of Electors, it is fit to take part in choosing them. It was always regarded by the free States as a sectional grievance that the South, under the Constitution as it was, had the right to count three-fifths of their slaves in determining the number of their Representatives in Congress and in the College of Presidential Electors. But it was submitted to because "so nominated in the bond." But now, after slavery is destroyed, the South demand to be placed in even a more advantageous position than that which they then occupied, by insisting that the whites shall practically cast their votes for the whole, or, in other words, for five-fifths of their colored population, instead of but three-fifths as before; thus intending that the abolition of slavery shall inure largely to their benefit as an element of political power. This arrogant demand will not be conceded. This provision of the Constitution will stand as the supreme law, in spite of the maledictions of disunionists in the South, or their allies in the North. In the Summer of 1866 Congress tendered to the insurgent States this Fourteenth Article, as the condition of their restoration to the Union. Pursuant to the evil counsels of the leaders in the rebellion and an unwise President, they refused to accept it, and threw it back in the face of Congress and the people of the North.

These gentlemen who threaten to overthrow the reconstruction policy by force, count without their host. Gov. SEYMOUR is not going to be elected, and one of the most powerful influences that will contribute to his defeat is these very threats. A vast majority of the people North and South will not clothe with power those whom they even suspect of a desire to reopen in any way, and especially by an appeal to force, issues which have been settled amid the blaze and carnage of hundreds of battle-fields. They will, through the ballot-boxes, set the seal of their indignant reprobation upon a party that threatens to introduce into this Republic that system of violence as a redress for real or fancied political evils, which has so long cursed the Spanish-American States of this Continent. This experiment, once tried, has cost the Republic seven thousand millions of money and half a million of lives, and has entailed upon us and our posterity a colossal debt, inexorable taxation and a long train of political, social and financial calamities. The mass of our considerate and conservative citizens have determined that this shall suffice for at least the remainder of the present century, and they will not only withhold power from, but will blot out of existence the Democratic Party, or any party that attempts to reverse this irrevocable decree.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

Fellow-citizens, this country needs repose. It has suffered under four years of sanguinary strife, followed by four years of political commotion. The foundations of our civil institutions have been shaken; our trade, manufactures, agriculture, and industrial pursuits of all kinds, have languished; our financial affairs have been thrown into disorder; the different departments of the Government have been brought into violent collision; men's hearts have failed them through fear. Everything that is noble, and good, and generous in the land cries out, "Let us have peace." The people desire to see an end to this turbulent, vexatious, uncertain condition of things. They know that the election of GRANT and COLFAX will bring them what their hearts so much covet—peace! No sooner will the electric wires flash the news of their triumph over the Potomac and the Ohio, than that vast region, which for four years was scourged by war, and has since been the prey of passions hardly less ruinous than war, will lapse into a state of repose such as it has so much needed, but has not been able to enjoy for eight calamitous years. Partisan strife will then give way to peaceful avocations. Interest in manufactures and agriculture will supersede the excitement of the caucus. The music of the mill will silence the din of the hustings. The Common School will be more respected than the political convention, and a lecture on practical science will draw more hearers than the most fervid stump harangue. The South will then begin to see that an excess of politics has been her ruin, and will turn all her energies to building up her waste places, developing her immense resources, reviving her drooping industry, instructing the masses of her population, and moving forward in a new career of prosperity and glory. In a word, she will realize what the North fully comprehends, that the cause for which she fought is irretrievably lost. Taught submission to the inevitable results of the war by bitter experience, she will turn her back upon the gloomy past and open her eyes to the bright future; and ere long become a powerful, rich, intelligent and law-abiding section of the Union. But elect SEYMOUR and BLAIR and every hopeful feature of this picture will be reversed. At once the South will commence a crusade to upheave the work of reconstruction. She will struggle to overthrow what she is pleased to call the carpet-bag Government. She will aim to deprive the colored population of the suffrage. She will, in brief, do her utmost to retrieve the lost cause. That her efforts in this direction will be measurably in vain, we may well believe. For even should Gov. SEYMOUR be elected, the people who fought out the issues of the late war at a cost of so much treasure and blood will not consent to see its fruits either fraudulently or violently wrested from them. Gov. SEYMOUR's administration, even if backed by the House of Representatives, would be confronted throughout its entire existence by a majority of the Senate. It could not repeal an existing statute, nor enact a new law, nor place in power any officer from the Secretary of State down, without the consent of that body. Practically, it could not carry into effect any one of its cherished measures. But the consequences of even an ineffectual struggle to restore the ancient *régime* would be none the less pernicious to the business interests of the country, and especially to those of the South. For four years the attention of the Southern people would continue to be diverted from their true interest, and devoted to political agitation. No greater calamity could befall that portion of the Union than to see it turn aside from the work of reviving its prostrate industry, and plunge anew into the stormy sea of politics, wherein its prosperity, its honor, its power, have once suffered so terrible a shipwreck. Its worst enemies could wish it no more dire calamities than are sure to overwhelm it if its people, under the lead of those architects of ruin, HAMPTON, HILL, BEAUREGARD, TOOMBS, WISE, FORREST and VANCE, should, in the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, attempt to execute their threats of overthrowing the Congressional policy of reconstruction, and setting up in its place the institutions and the policies which prevailed previous to the rebellion. On the other hand, the election of Gen. GRANT, while it would inspire confidence everywhere, would inaugurate a reign of peace, of order, of permanency, of prosperity in the South, while that of Gov. SEYMOUR would revive and invigorate the epoch of strife, of instability, of ruin, such as has blighted and cursed thirteen States and twelve millions of people during the four years of war, followed by three years of collision between embittered factions. Nor would the contrast be hardly less striking in the Northern States than in the Southern. What our people want—our capitalists and laborers, our business men and producers of all classes is national repose, national stability, national confidence, administrative ability in national affairs. They long for the arrival of the hour when that stormy sea of armed rebellion, political contention, and financial uncertainty, on which they have been tossed for eight years, will sink to rest. Its wild waves, and fierce tempests, and lurid skies have affrighted the timid, vexed the enterprising, and thwarted the plans of the most prudent and sagacious. The material interests and the business men of every grade and class, from the proudest millionaire to the humblest workman, anxiously await the return of peace and public order throughout the land. They are weary of this din and clamor about Reconstruction, State rights, a white man's Government, negro suffrage, amnesty, and the like, and long for a stable Government with a settled policy. And they believe that the administration of Gen. GRANT, sustained by a patriotic and patient people, will in due time secure them this, far more certainly than would that of Gov. SEYMOUR, whose platform suggests, and [illegible] states, at least, repudiation and revolution, and [illegible] administration would rally to its support [illegible] turbulent and rebellious elements of one section of the Union, with much that is untrustworthy [illegible] unpatriotic in the other. In a word, if SEYMOUR is elected, nothing can be permanently settled for four years at least, for his success would be a signal of commotion throughout the country, for acrimonious collision between different branches of the Government—culminating, finally, perhaps, in civil war.

THE NATIONAL CREDIT MUST BE UPHELD—THE CHARACTER OF OUR PEOPLE ON TRIAL.

Nations, like individuals, must ever be mindful that credit is not only the basis of all great enterprises, but is the life of an industrial people. The financial disasters that would follow the success of the Democracy would affect our credit in all the markets of the world. Large amounts of our bonds are held in Europe. The holders already show signs of uneasiness because of the Democratic threats of practical repudiation. The character of our people is on trial on every Exchange beyond the Atlantic. Not the bondholders and moneyed men only in foreign lands, but those who stood up firmly for the Union during the war, earnestly deprecate the success of SEYMOUR, and anxiously desire the triumph of GRANT, so that the honor and integrity of the nation, both financially and politically, may be vindicated. JOHN BRIGHT, the champion of freedom and equal rights in his native land, whose thrilling eloquence resounded in our defence during the darkest period of the conflict, now ardently hopes for our success in the present issue. Count DE GASPARIN, the author of that invaluable tribute to our country, issued during the gloomiest hours of our struggle, "The Uprising of a Great People," earnestly desires the election of GRANT and COLFAX. So, also, do those other champions of liberty, EDWARD LABOULAYE and HENRI MARTIN, the French historian. "You are right," says the latter, "in believing that we are warmly interested in your Presidential contest. The election of a *soi disant* Democrat would be a great calamity, but we have full confidence in the success of Gen. GRANT." On the other hand, those Europeans, who are the supple tools of despotism, and who longed for the overthrow of the Great Republic, in our late conflict, as earnestly hope for the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR; so that, through another civil war and the repudiation of our obligations, the cause of Democratic institutions may be put to hazard, and the credit of their brightest exemplar be foully tarnished. Fellow-citizens, it is wise to contemplate the purposes avowed by our opponents in the event of their triumph. They intend to set aside the reconstruction policy of Congress (now nearly completed) by force of arms. Their starting point is that declaration engrafted into their national platform by the pen of Gen. WADE HAMPTON, wherein they proclaim that the Reconstruction acts and the State Governments erected are "usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void."

THE INCENDIARISM OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Gen. BLAIR, in a letter written just previous to the assembling of the Convention, and which procured him its nomination for the Vice-Presidency, struck the key-note of their intents in these significant words. He says: "It would be the duty of the President elect to declare those acts null and void, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own Governments and elect Senators and Representatives." Nay, more. "We must have a President," he says, "who will trample into dust the usurpations of Congress, known as the Reconstruction acts." Are those incendiary doctrines of the Democratic platform, and these revolutionary declarations of the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, mere empty sounds, signifying nothing? Immediately on the adjournment of the Tammany Convention the were caught and reëchoed by all the leading orators of the Democratic Party in the South, amid the tumultuous cheers of excited assemblies. HAMPTON, VANCE, HILL, TOOMBS, SEMMES, BEAUREGARD, FORREST and other leading ex-rebels, have reiterated them before applauding thousands in every variety of phrase, in all the insurgent States. The leading Democratic journals of the South—at Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Atlanta and the other great centres—have spread them before their readers in every form of rhetoric known to the editorial pen. Need I touble you with the reading of these speeches and articles? They have become to us "as familiar as household words."

SEYMOUR AND CIVIL WAR—GRANT AND PEACE.

Forewarned by these threats, true policy calls upon the patriotic and conservative elements of the country to avert the calamities that would follow the success of the Democratic nominees by electing GRANT and COLFAX with a majority so overwhelming as to dissolve every doubt, and silence the faintest breath of clamor or dissent. What candid man doubts that the country will be safe under their rule, and that their elevation to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency will be followed by a season of quiet and repose? Of Mr. COLFAX's large experience, liberal principles, strict integrity, popular manners, and ample capacity to discharge the high trusts about to be committed to his keeping I need not speak. He is everywhere known and beloved as a wise statesman and Christian gentleman. Gen. GRANT is one of those grand characters on which the pen of history loves to dwell. Tried in war and in peace, and tested by every vicissitude of fortune, he has proved equal to all emergencies. [Cheers.] Simple in his manners, modest in his utterances, clear-headed and generous-hearted, liberal and magnanimous, but firm and courageous, honest, sincere and truthful, the enemy of fraud, duplicity and cant, patient and cautious in conceiving his plans, and resolute and skillful in their execution, and possessing to an extraordinary degree that sagacity which enables one to judiciously select subordinates, and put "the right man in the right place," he will prove as wise in the Cabinet as he was heroic in the field. Gen. GRANT is not a prejudiced partisan, nor versed in the crooked ways of professional politicians. But his varied services during the war; the wide authority he has exercised in a semi-civil capacity, since the downfall of the rebellion; his supervision of the difficult and delicate task of reconstructing a shattered Union, have shown that he has those mental traits and habitudes of mind that qualify men for the skillful administration of public affairs on the broadest theatre. Belonging to that school of men, of whom MONROE and JACKSON, and TAYLOR were lively types, he has given ample proof, that he only needs the occurrence of opportunity and the pressure of duty, to so conduct the affairs of the nation as to win a place among the purest and ablest statesmen who have filled the Presidential chair. Though not trained to civil office, nor accustomed to address his fellow-citizens, either with the pen or from the platform, Gen. GRANT has spoken, and his sentiments are of the noblest and most inspiring character. Five years ago he said to the people of Tennessee: "The stability of this Government and the unity of this nation depend solely on the cordial support and the earnest loyalty of the people." In his letter to the President, protesting against the removal of the gallant PHIL. SHERIDAN from the command of the Fifth Military District, he said: "This is a Republic where the will of the people is the law of the land. I beg that their voice may be heard." In his address to the armies of the Union, at the close of the rebellion, among other thrilling sentiments he gave the following: "By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, bravery and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union, overthrown all armed opposition to the enforcement of the laws, and the proclamations forever abolishing slavery—the cause and pretext of the rebellion—and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permanent and enduring basis on every foot of American soil." In his reply to the Committee notifying him of the nomination at Chicago, he showed both his modesty and his regard for the popular will when he said: "If chosen to fill the high office for which you have selected me, I will give to its duties the same energy, the same spirit and the same will I have given to the performance of all duties which have devolved upon me heretofore. Whether I shall be able to perform those duties to your entire satisfaction, time will determine. You have truly said that I shall have no policy of my own to interpose against the will of the people." And in his form of letter of acceptance he has given the key-note of his administration: "Peace and universal prosperity, its sequence, with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, while it constantly reduces the national debt. Let us have peace." grandly do these plain, undisguised and genuine Democratic opinions compare with the elaborate and evasive effusions of the loquacious SEYMOUR, and the rash and revolutionary declarations of the vociferous BLAIR. Finally, assured of the triumph of a ticket, of which every patriotic American may feel justly proud, it only remains for us to see to it that the Empire State bears an honorable part in this struggle, by falling into line with the advancing column and giving her electoral vote to the soldier and statesman who has proved himself

"Patient of toil, serene amid alarms,
Inflexible of faith, invincible in arms."

[Loud applause.]

Interesting Letter from Florence Nightingale—The Question of Woman's Work.

LONDON, Sept. 13, 1868.

To Lemuel Moss:

MY DEAR SIR: I could not do what you asked me to do in your kind letter of July 12, viz.: give you information about my own life; though, if I could, it would be to show how a woman of very ordinary ability has been led to God—by strange and unaccustomed paths—to do in His service what He did in hers. And if I could tell you all, you would see how God has done all, and I nothing. I have worked hard, very hard—that is all—and I have never refused God anything; though, being naturally a very shy person, most of my life has been distasteful to me. I have no peculiar gifts. And I can honestly assure any young lady, if she will but try to walk, she will soon be able to run the "appointed course." But then she must first learn to walk, and so when she runs she must run with patience. (Most people don't even try to walk.)

1. But I would also say to all young ladies who are called to any peculiar vocation, qualify yourselves for it as a man does for his work. Don't think you can undertake it otherwise. No one should attempt to teach the Greek language until he is master of the language; and this he can become only by hard study. And,

2. If you are called to man's work, do not exact a woman's privileges—the privilege of inaccuracy, of weakness, ye muddleheads. Submit yourselves to the rules of business, as men do, by which alone you can make God's business succeed; for He has never said that He will give His success and His blessing to inefficiency; to sketching and unfinished work.

3. It has happened to me more than once to be told by women, (your countrywomen:) "Yes, but you had personal freedom." Nothing can well be further from the truth. I question whether God has ever brought any one through more difficulties and contradictions than I have had. But I imagine these exist less among you than among us, so I will say no more.

4. But to women I would say, look upon your work, whether it be an accustomed or an unaccustomed work, as upon a trust confided to you. This will keep you alike from discouragement and from presumption, from idleness and from overtaxing yourself. Where God leads the way, He has bound himself to help you to go the way.

I have been nine years confined a prisoner to my room from illness, and overwhelmed with business. (Had I more faith—more of the faith which I profess—I should not say "overwhelmed," for it is all business sent me by God. And I am really thankful to Him, though my sorrows have been deep and many, and he still makes me to do his business.)

This must be my excuse for not having answered your questions before.

Nothing with the approval of my own judgment has been made public, or I would send it. I have a strong objection to sending my own likeness for the same reason. Some of the most valuable works the world has ever seen we know not who is the author of; we only know that God is the author of all. I do not urge this example upon others; but it is a deep-seated religious scruple in myself. I do not wish my name to remain, nor my likeness. That God alone should be remembered I wish.

If I could really give the lessons of my life to my countrywomen and yours (indeed, I fain look upon us as all one nation)—the lessons of my mistakes as well as of the rest—I would; but for this there is no time. I would only say work—work in silence at first, in silence for years—it will not be time wasted. Perhaps in all your life it will be the time you will afterward find to have been best spent; and it is very certain that without it you will be no worker. You will not produce one "perfect work," but only a botch in the service of God.

Pray believe me, my dear Sir, with great truth, ever your faithful servant,

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Have you read BAKER's *Sources of the Nile*, where he says he was more like a donkey than an explorer? That is much my case, and I believe is that of all who have to do any unusual work. And I would especially guard young ladies from fancying themselves like lady superiors, with an obsequious following of disciples, if they undertake any great work.

Relief for Peru and Ecuador.

LEGATION OF PERU, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1868.

Amounts received in aid of the sufferers by the earthquakes in Peru and Ecuador.

Heretofore acknowledged, $6,600; Duncan, Sherman & Co., $1,000; Wm. R. Grace, $2,500. Received through Brown Brothers: N. N., $20; Cash, $5; Staten Island, 2; Gratitude, $20; E. Wood, $20; O. H. C., 10; W. N., $10; K., $1; C. H. Chipman, $100; A Poor Friend, $2; A Bachelor's Mite, 50c; John Dwight & Co., $100; H. J. Baker & Bro., $250; Mrs. Alex. Smith, $25; Drs. J. Maison Sims, $30; L. B., $1; Mrs. R. S. W., $5; Country Minister, $10; Mira & Aranjo, $100. Received through DABNEY MORGAN: F. J. Wood, $5; E. M., $24; New-York *Evening Post*, bill of advertising, $80 40; Dudley Canady, $10. Received through R. C. FERGUSON: Panama Railroad Company, $1,000; Alexander Swift & Co., $1,000; M. I. Merritt, $500; Woodruff & Robinson, $500; Vernon H. Brown, $500; A Friend, $100; Robinson & Co., $100; A Friend, $1. Total, $14,592 30.

A. B. MEDINA,
Secretary of Legation.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

OPENING OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The opening lecture of the course of the present term of the Columbia College Law School was delivered last night by Prof. LIEBER, in the lecture-room of the Law School, Lafayette-place. The room was filled with students. The Professor considered the various phases of human life, treating man as a speaking animal, an æsthetic animal, an exchanging, a social and political and a religious animal, and showing, in his keen common sense way, how man, under each of these aspects differs from the lower order of animals.

THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the above Association was held last night in Olivet Chapel No. 63 Second-street, Mr. C. P. HARTT in the chair. The exercises began with a hymn, the reading of the Scripture, and prayer. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the subject of "Opening Exercises in Sabbath-school" was discussed, Messrs. J. B. TYLER, R. P. PERRY and LUCIUS HART taking part in the discussion. The subject of "How to Secure the Proper Training of Teachers" was next taken up and discussed.

FEMALE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—A meeting of the Female Typographical Union took place last night at No. 68 East Broadway, Miss AUGUSTA LEWIS, the President, being in the chair. Those belonging to the Union were present, together with several dozen young ladies who now work on sewing-machines, and who were desirous of entering the more lucrative walk of type-setting. In attendance, also, were several male compositors, belonging to the mens' Typographical Union, who assisted the ladies with advice in carrying out their new enterprise.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Postmaster-Gen. A. W. Randall, of Washington; Hon. George W. McLellan, of Washington, and Hon. A. Pollok, of Washington, are at the Astor House. Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Franklin Green, of Boston, and Ben Perley Poore, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. John Quincy Adams, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House. Robert S. Hale, of Elizabethtown, is at the Hoffman House. Capt. Pejada, of Texas, and Hon. Emil Leyd, of Kalamazoo, are at the Union Place Hotel.

ACCIDENTS.—At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon PETER CASSIDY fell down an embankment corner of Broadway and Cedar-street, and was slightly injured. ....At 3:30 P. M., while at work on the schoolhouse in Thirty-second-street, near Third-avenue, PATRICK LAMBERT fell from the Second story, and was dangerously hurt. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. ....At 5:30 P. M. MARY SWARTZ was severely hurt, at the corner of Broadway and Barclay-street, by a large sign falling upon her.

EPISCOPAL EVANGELIZATION SOCIETY.—A meeting in behalf of the Protestant Episcopal Evangelization Society was held last evening at Calvary Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street. Eloquent addresses were delivered by Bishop WHIPPLE, of Minnesota; Bishop TALBOT, of Indiana, and others, which were listened to with marked interest by the large congregation. It is to be hoped that their earnest appeals for aid in the good work were not in vain.

BASE BALL—THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH TO-DAY.—One of the most interesting base ball matches ever played will be that named to take place this afternoon on the St. George Cricket grounds, Hudson City, the contestants being the celebrated Union Club, of Morrisania, and the English Eleven Cricketers. The game will be called at 2 P. M., precisely. The route to the ground is *via* the West Hoboken cars, from Barclay-street Ferry, Hoboken.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MISSIONS.—Last evening a meeting of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church took place at the Church of the Transfiguration, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Broadway, to consider the propriety of adopting a resolution which had for its object the erection of a new missionary church in the proposed new territory of the Cheyennes, which is to be occupied exclusively by the Indians.

POSTPONEMENT OF RECEPTION AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.—In consequence of the death of Col. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, U. S. Army, brother-in-law of Mrs. WALLEN, the contemplated reception for Thursday next at Governor's Island will not take place.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Last evening KATE KAVANAGH and JENNIE NUGENT quarreled in Baxter-street near Grand, and a fight ensuing, KATE was stabbed in the arm. The wound is not dangerous, and the assailant was not arrested.

THE SALE OF LOTS AT CHERRY HILL.—The second sale of villa lots at Cherry Hill, near Hackensack, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., will take place to-morrow at 12 o'clock, noon. A special train for the accommodation of intending purchasers will leave by Erie Railroad, depot foot of Chambers-street, at 10:30 A. M.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19—11:15 A. M.

The following are the opening prices made at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Consols open at 94⅝ for both money and the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds.......73¾
Illinois Centrals.......96¾
Erie Railway Shares.......32¾

FRANKFORT, Monday, Oct. 19.

United States Five-twenties, 78⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 19—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens steady at 10¾d. for Middling Uplands, and 11d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs, Provisions, and American Produce are unchanged.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19—11:15 A. M.

The markets are generally unchanged.

Linseed Oil has advanced to £30 for American in common casks.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19—1:20 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds.......73⅝
Illinois Centrals.......97

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 19—1:20 P. M.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 50s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19—1:20 P. M.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 51s. ⅌ cwt.

HAVRE, Monday, Oct. 19.

COTTON—Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 137f. ⅌ cwt.; to arrive, 132f.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94⅝ for money and the account.

American Securities closed firmer.

United States Five-twenty Bonds.......73¾

Railway shares steady.

Illinois Centrals.......97
Erie Shares.......32½

FRANKFORT, Monday, Oct. 19—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds firmer at 78⅝ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 19.

Bourse firm. Rentes, 70f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 19—5 P. M.

The Cotton market closed firm at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands.......10¾d.
Middling Orleans.......11d.

The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.

The Breadstuffs, Provisions and Produce markets closed without alteration in tone and quotations.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19—5 P. M.

Tallow is quoted to-day at 51s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. Other quotations unchanged.

HAVRE, Monday, Oct. 19.

Cotton market firm; Tres Ordinaire, 136f.

ANTWERP, Monday, Oct. 19.

Petroleum 49f. 50c. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Monday, Oct. 19.

EXCHANGE—On London, 14½@15 ⅌ cent. premium; on Paris, 2@2½ ⅌ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, 3@3½ ⅌ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 19.

Exchange on New-York steady at 1-10 discount buying and 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR dull and weak; Spring Extras, $6@$8 25. WHEAT quiet at a decline of 1c.@1½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 37@$1 42; No. 2 at $1 32½@$1 32¾. CORN—The demand was light at a decline of 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 88c.@89½c.; No. 2 at 87½c.@90c. OATS fairly active at a decline of ⅜c.; sales of No. 1 at 50¾c.; Rejected, 48½c. RYE dull at a decline of 2c.@3c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 24@$1 25; No. 2 at $1 20@$1 23. BARLEY in good demand, but prices are unsettled; sales of No. 2 at 87c.@88c.; Rejected, 62c.@65c. Free WHISKY nominal at $1 15. MESS PORK steady at $30. Dry Salted SHOULDERS nominal at 11c. for loose. LARD nominal at 18½c. BEEF CATTLE dull; sales at $3 75@$5 40. LIVE HOGS moderately active at a decline of 15c.@25c.; Fair to Good, $7 85@$8 30. FREIGHTS firm and steady; Wheat to Buffalo, 9½c. RECEIPTS for two days—10,000 bbls. of Flour, 88,000 bushels Wheat, 88,000 bushels Corn, 139,000 bushels Oats, 17,000 bushels Rye, 26,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—14,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 58,000 bushels Corn, 206,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 18,000 bushels Barley, 4,500 Live Hogs.

OSWEGO, Monday, Oct. 19.

FLOUR unchanged, with a good demand; sales 2,600 bbls. at $8 50 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 75 for White; $11 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 70. CORN quiet; sales 1,500 bushels No. 1 at $1 08. OATS are held at 66c.@67c. for Western. BARLEY quiet and lower; sales 9,500 bushels Up-lake Canada at $2 23, and 6,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $2 30. RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 50 ⅌ cwt. MILL FEED steady; Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $25@$27; Middlings, $36 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 13c.; Corn, 10½c.; Barley, 11c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 25 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—10,700 bushels Wheat, 92,000 bushels Barley, 21,000 bushels Oats, 5,600 bushels Peas, 1,765,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—62,500 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Barley, 1,3.5,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Oct. 19.

FLOUR dull, with but little demand. WHEAT dull; No. 1 held at $1 90; No. 2 at $1 85@$1 80. CORN dull and irregular: New, 66c.; Old, 95c.@97c. OATS ul[illegible] at 59c.@60c. RYE steady at $1 38@$1 40. BARLEY buoyant; State Spring, $2 2.@$2 30; Canada, $2 50@$2 55. COTTON dull and drooping; Middling, 23c.@23½c. TOBACCO unchanged. WHISKY dull at $1 20. MESS PORK scarce: small sales at $30 75. LARD dull, with a moderate jobbing business at 18½c. for City; Country was offered at 18c. BULK MEATS dull and neglected; Shoulders offered at 11¾c. Sides, 14c. BACON dull; Shoulders held at 13c @13½c.; Sides, 15¾c.@16½c.@16¾c.@17c. for Rib, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. HAMS dull at 17½c.@18½c. for Sugar Cured. Gold, 137.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 19.

IN STORE—Wheat, 764,000 bushels; Corn, 628,000 bushels; Oats, 610,000 bushels; Rye, 94,000 bushels; Barley, 76,000 bushels; Peas, 2,000 bushels. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 285,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 100,000 bushels; Rye, 52,000 bushels; Barley, 17,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 230,000 bushels; Corn, 54,000 bushels; Oats, 46,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. CANAL FREIGHTS—20c. on Wheat to New-York; 17½c. to Albany. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT inactive; $1 50 for No. 2 Milwaukee, with no buyers. CORN dull; sales 20,000 bushels No. 1 Western at $1 03. OATS in good speculation; sales 100,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 63c. Other articles dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES, $1 25@$1 26.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 19.

TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. COTTON nominal at 23½c. FLOUR quiet at $5 50@$6 for Superfine; $6 50@$7 for extra; $7 50@$7 85 for Double Extra. WHEAT—Prime to Fancy Fall, $1 7 @$2 25; Spring, $1 30@$1 40. CORN steady at 93c.@98c. OATS dull at 50c.@54c. BARLEY, $1 90@$2 25. RYE steady at $1 20@$1 22. PORK—Jobbing lots, $31 50; Round lots lower. BACON quiet at 12½c. for Shoulders and 17½c.@17¾c. for Clear Sides. LARD quiet at 19c. for tierce and 20c.@20½c. for keg. WHISKY steady at $1 25@$1 27. CATTLE easy at $3@$6 gross. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 1,300 bushels Corn, 2,500 bushels Oats, 8,500 bushels Barley, 4,200 bushels Rye.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 19.

COTTON firm and in fair demand; Middlings, 23½c.; sales, 3,600 bales; receipts, 3,600 bales. Exchange—Sterling, 147½@149¼; New-York sight, par; Gold, 137¼. Cuba Sugar MOLASSES—Fair jobbing trade. Receipts 3 hogsheads Louisiana Sugar this morning. FLOUR—Low grades scarce; Superfine, $7; Treble Extra, $8 50. CORN inactive at $1 05@$1 12½. OATS dull at 60c.@62c. HAY firm; Prime to Choice, $26@$27. PORK quiet and firm at $32@$34. BACON firm and unchanged; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. LARD—Tierce, 19¾c.; keg, 22c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 19.

COTTON quiet; Middling, 26c.@27c. CLOVERSEED declined; $7 25@$7 50. PETROLEUM unchanged. FLOUR dull and weak; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $8 50@$9; Winter do., $9 50@$11; Fancy, $11 50@$13. WHEAT very dull; Red, $2 10@$2 20; Amber, $2 25. RYE, $1 65. CORN in light demand; Yellow, $1 29@$1 30. Mixed Western, $1 27@$1 28. OATS steady at 73c.@75c. Coffee quiet; Rio, 14½c.@16½c. in gold; Laguayra, 15½c.@17½c. in gold. PROVISIONS—Slow sales. MESS PORK held at $3.@$30 50. LARD, 19½c.@19¾c.

TOLEDO, Monday, Oct. 19.

FLOUR declining. WHEAT declined 1c.@2c; sales of No. 2 White Wabash at $2 15; White Michigan at $1 97@$1 98; Amber, $1 86; No. 1 Red, $1 85. CORN declined 2c.; sales of No. 1 at 95c. OATS easier; sales of No. 1 at 56c.@56½c. RYE steady; sales of No. 2 at $1 32. BARLEY quiet but firm. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 9,001 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Oct. 19.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE declined 2c.@2½c.; sales at 40@40½c. RESIN—Low grades in good demand; sales at $1 70 for Strained and No. 2 Mixed. Crude TURPENTINE, $2 65. TAR, $2 30. COTTON—Sales at 23½c. for Middlings; 23c. for Low Middlings; 22½c. for good Ordinary; 21½c.@22½c.@23c. for mixed lots; 23½c. for Middlings and Low Middlings mixed.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 19.

TOBACCO—There was but a small business; Common Leaf to Lewis County Manufacturing, $8 85@$12 62½. COTTON, 23c. Superfine FLOUR, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT, $1 85@$2 05. CORN—Old, $1; New, 60c. OATS, 50c.@55c. MESS PORK, $31. LARD, 19¾c.@20c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13½c.@13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.@16¾c; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17½c. WHISKY, free, $1 25.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Oct 19.

COTTON steady at 22¾c.@23c.; receipts, 3,200 bales; exports, 1,400 bales. FLOUR dull at $6 50@$13. CORN—Old, $1 02½; New, 70c. OATS, 62½c. HAY, $2 @$24. MESS PORK, $33, and scarce. LARD, 22c.@23c. BACON—None in the market; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides nominally 18½c.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Oct. 19.

FLOUR dull and nominally a trifle lower. WHEAT dull; sales of No. 1 at $1 41½; No. 2, $1 32. OATS steady at 52c. CORN dull at 94c. RECEIPTS for two days—4,000 bbls. Flour, 87,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 76,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA Monday, Oct. 19.

BEEF CATTLE very dull, and prices unsettled but lower; sales 3,000 head at 8c @9c. for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 7½c. for Fair to Good do.; 4c @6c. ⅌ lb., gross, for Common. SHEEP dull and lower; sales 18,000 head at 4c.@5c. ⅌ lb., gross. HOGS dull and lower; sales 3,700 head at $12 50@$13 50 ⅌ cwt.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Oct. 19.

The COTTON market to-day was steady with a fair demand; sales, 335 bales; Middlings, 23½c.; receipts, 429 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Oct. 19.

COTTON closed quiet but steady; Middling held at 24½c.; sales on that basis, 696 bales; receipts, 1,528 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, Oct. 19.

COTTON quiet; Middlings, 23½c.; sales, 150 bales; receipts, 834 bales; no exports.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Oct. 19.

COTTON active, and advanced ¼c.@½c.; sales, 1,050 bales; Middlings, 23½c.; receipts, 841 bales.

TORONTO, Canada, Monday, Oct. 19.

The receipts of BARLEY to-day are from 500 to 1,000 bushels; street price from $1 35 to $1 40.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 19.

Stocks firm; Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27; Reading Railroad, 49¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56⅞. Gold, 137⅛.

[Advertisement.]

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

REMARKS FROM PRACTICAL OBSERVATION.

It is frequently remarked by persons passing my establishment that it is a monument to the merits of advertising. To these same persons I would here state that the great confidence I had in the merit of my articles inspired me to do so. It has now been but five years since I left my native city, where I had labored assiduously for a period of thirteen years. This is known to all the enterprising residents of that city, many of whom remember me from my starting point. A great number are now residents of the metropolis, who, I trust, can vouch for the correctness of any statement I may make.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD MEDAL RECEIVED.

A splendid new article, to be found only at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery, from the Parisian Exposition. Velvet variegated and embroidered piano, table and stand covers. Also, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths and window shades. Call and see them.

[Advertisement.]

H. T. HELMBOLD

DRUGGIST, NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Manufacturer of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, submits the following from Dispensatory of the United States, published by Wood & Bache:

SEE MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF BUCHU—FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

PROPERTIES.—The odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchu is gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs, producing diuresis, and like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis.

It is given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the prostate gland and retention or incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

See Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the *King and Queen's Journal*.

See *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

Millions of bottles of the remedy have been sold. Those desiring to know if my remedy compares with the above can readily do so, by purchasing a bottle; if they are afflicted they will find it a good investment.

From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD. He occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman,
Manufacturing Chemists, 9th and Browning sts.,
Philadelphia.

The proprietor has been induced to insert the above, knowing that there is a prejudice existing in the minds of many against using advertised medicines; but they can rest assured that if I knew of a better remedy for these affections, I have sufficient intelligence, after eighteen years' experience, to adopt the best.

I am to the afflicted their humble servant,

H. T. HELMBOLD.

[Advertisement.]

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Adjoining Metropolitan Hotel.

Prescriptions accurately compounded. Drugs and Chemicals. Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes. A fine assortment of French, English, and nothing but the best American Perfumery. Helmbold's fluid extracts, Buchu and Sarsaparilla.

These remedies are compounded by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of eighteen years' experience, and adopted by physicians in their own cases and in their practice for the past "ten years."

The proprietor trusts that his mode of conducting the business, viz.; advertising, may not be objectionable to the faculty.

Having great confidence in the articles I prepare, and believing it to be of great advantage to acquaint the community of their merits, I have resorted to the above course. Many, if not all, druggists have articles of their own that they claim to be meritorious. Each have their own ideas in regard to disposing of same, but I do not believe there is one among them who, having as good a remedy as mine, would hesitate to resort to the same means. I shall not, however, prescribe, or endeavor to substitute my own remedies when others are called for.

Every article purchased warranted to be of the best material. The assistants average an experience of over eight years in the best Broadway stores, and every prescription is read by two of the assistants before compounding, and, as an additional security, is checked before delivery. I will not have those in my employ in this department whom I would not trust with my business or my life.

The approbation and patronage of the faculty, and of the public, is respectfully solicited.

Rest assured, nothing shall be neglected to deserve the same. Very respectfully yours,

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist.

[Advertisement.]

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, New-York, next the Metropolitan Hotel. Store open at all hours, and the originator of keeping open

ALL NIGHT.

Why is it that H. T. HELMBOLD does the largest drug and prescription business in the City, if not in the United States? Answer.—Because his business is conducted on purely independent principles.

This is in all probability the only store in the United States where physicians and the customers are charged alike for all they desire.

My course in this particular has received the indorsement of the most distinguished of the medical faculty. My customers are not to be taken away from me! I have the best of drugs; the best of talent (and pay the best price for it;) have the best store; the best assortment; always open and ready to accommodate, and perfectly responsible.

Never making any mistakes in compounding prescriptions day or night. Wide awake at all times, conducting business on the cash principle, asking or granting credit to none. I am perfectly responsible, and my customers and neighbors know it; and while the approbation of all the faculty would be agreeable to me, *prima facie* evidence like this is not to be overcome.

My store is kept open for no cliques; it is for the public benefit, and the patronage of all is respectfully solicited.

[Advertisement.]

We believe it to be absolutely necessary that every man should present an appearance in society that will be pleasing to those among whom he mingles. And we know of nothing that will tend more to such a result than a fashionable Hat from the establishment of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Allemannia	Oct. 7	Hamburg	New-York
Pereire	Oct. 8	Havre	New-York
Russia	Oct. 10	Liverpool	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Germania	Oct. 20	New-York	Hamburg
City of Washington	Oct. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Oct. 21	New-York	Liverpool
Samaria	Oct. 22	New-York	Liverpool
Deutschland	Oct. 22	New-York	Bremen
City of Baltimore	Oct. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Columbia	Oct. 24	New-York	Glasgow
FOR VERA CRUZ, HAVANA, ETC.			
San Francisco	Oct. 21	New-York	Vera Cruz
Teutonia	Oct. 22	New-York	Havana
Morro Castle	Oct. 22	New-York	Havana
Merrimack	Oct. 23	New-York	Rio de Janeiro

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of Washington*, close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Germania*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 19.—*In steamship Columbia from Glasgow*—Col. J. W. Parmelee, Mr. Dumbleby, Mr. and Mrs. Linn, Mrs. Crukshanks and 3 daughters, C. H. Bryan and wife, Mrs. Doud, Mrs. Cowie, Mrs. McIntyre, Thos. Spencer, Mrs. R. Dinwiddie, Miss Marion Dinwiddie, Robt. Dinwiddie, Mrs. Miller and child, E. A. Smith and daughter, Dr. Corbett, D. C. Wilson, wife and 3 children, Miss Ritchie, W. C. Little, wife and daughter, Miss Lattimer, J. Anderson, wife and 3 children, Miss Flora Moore, J. Triner, C. F. Collins, Mrs. Eliza Morton, 2 daughters and 2 sons, W. Rodgers, Capt. W. T. Ayres, W. Watson, E. Burritt, J. M. Robinson, Miss Brooks, E. Brooks, Jr., A. O. Mulligan, O. J. McAllister, Miss Catherine McGuiness, Miss Jane Ronaghan, Mr. and Mrs. Linton, Mrs. Sloan and 2 daughters, Miss Mary Atkinson, J. E. Hollingsworth, A. Crukshanks, J. Storrie, J. Adams.

OCT. 19.—*In steamship Virginia, from Liverpool*—Mrs. N. Tetley and 4 children, Mrs. Elizabeth Mills, Henry J. Kinsman, wife and son, Miss Jennie Damill, Miss Nina Damill, Mrs. Retterick, Miss Kelly, O. Fachinson, A. H. Kayser, C. L. G. Becht, W. A. Schroot, Walter C. Stead, Geo. L. Fry, A. Sheehan, wife and 7 children, Mr. Lawson, R. M. Marples, Mrs. Catherine Shields, Miss Mary Shields, Miss Ellen Murphy, Miss Mary Murphy, E. W. Gavin, Miss Ann Room, D. C. F. Young, wife and 4 children, and 433 in the steerage.

In steamship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah—Mrs. P. Pearl, Mrs. Nancy Lang, Miss Hattie Lang, Mrs. O'Driskill, Miss Kate L. Hargreaves, Miss Molly Lee, John Brown, Jas. Ryan, P. Pearl, A. C. Westbrook, Thos. O'Brien, Henry Center, R. P. Paul, R. Williams, M. Duggan, E. Brown, Samuel Lang, J. M. Jones, Miss O'Driskill, R. Center, and 6 in the steerage.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—Mrs. T. B. Burger, C. H. Grove, A. H. Abraham, J. B. Mongier.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 16 | Sun sets..... 5 13 | Moon sets..... 9 01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 02 | Gov. Island..11 51 | Hell Gate.. 1 23

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Oct. 19.

Cleared.

Steamships Germania, (N. G.,) Schirensen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Centurion, (Br.,) Higgs, Melbourne, W. R. Cameron; Herschel, (Hamb.,) Friedrichs, Bremen and Philadelphia, Edye & Co.

Bark Mondego, (Br.,) Peterson, St. Paul de Loando, Parez, Planez & Co.

Brigs Omega, (Br.,) McInnis, Cow Bay, C. B., Cowan & Co.; Emma Dean, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa, Theo. Foulke's Son; John Lewis, (Br.,) Bennett, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Iris, (Br.,) Simmons, Barbados, H. A. Vatable, Son & Co.

Schooners J. & H. Crowley, Crowley, Boston, Snow & Richardson; Brainard, Wells, Hartford, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; C. A. Johnson, Willis, Washington, N. C.; N. R. Gur, Bearse, Boston, Miller & Co.; Malocka, Tooks, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloops Apollo, Freeman, Dighton, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Odd Fellow, Dyer, Saybrook.

Arrived.

Steamship Colorado, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool Oct. 6, via Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Oct. 16, lat. 43 20, lon. 79 30, exchanged night signals with a Bremen steamer bound E. Same day, lat. 42 50, lon. 61 3, passed a Cunard steamer bound E., supposed to be the Java. Had two deaths (infants) and one birth on the passage.

Steamship Columbia, (Br.,) Carnaghan, Glasgow Oct. 3, via Moville 4th, with mdse. and 287 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced a succession of strong westerly gales throughout the entire passage. Oct. 5, lat. 56, lon. 19 2, encountered terrific gales, during which was compelled to heave to for 29 hours.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Experienced strong northerly gales from Cape Hatteras to Delaware Lightship. Oct. 17, 5:45 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship H. Livingston, hence for Savannah. 19th, 9 A. M., lat. 37 56, exchanged signals with steamship Bienville, hence for Havana and New-Orleans.

Steamship Yazoo, Hodges, New-Orleans Oct. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Stevens. Has had a succession of northerly gales the entire passage. Oct. 17, no lat., &c., saw the schr. Joel Van Zandt, bound N.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston Oct. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Experienced strong N. E. winds the entire passage. Oct. 17, 8 A. M., 25 miles N. of Hatteras, spoke bark Sattelite, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Savannah, 38 ds. out.

Steamship Teutonia, (N. G.,) Meyer, Hamburg Oct. 3, in ballast and 527 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong westerly winds nearly the whole passage. Oct. 16, 68 miles W. of Cape Race, passed ship George F. Holbert, (Br.,) bound E. Has had two births on the passage.

Steamship Virginia, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Sept. 30, and Queenstown Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to National Steamship Co. James Shields, a saloon passenger, died on the passage. Bridget McEvery, a steerage passenger, is supposed to have jumped overboard, as she was last seen on the evening of Oct. 5.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Dentz, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 30, with naval stores, cotton, &c., and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Ship Louisa, (of Bristol, Eng.,) Hover, Newport, Wales, 35 ds., with railroad iron to E. Cunard. Has been 15 ds. West of the Banks, with strong N. W. winds and unsettled weather; previously had fine weather and light winds.

Ship Republik, (N. G.,) Forstmann, Bremen 29 ds., with mdse. and 192 passengers to Unkart & Co.

Bark Colonist, (of St. John, N. B.,) Andrews, Ardrossan 29 ds., with pig iron to Wm. Ingalls. Sept. 27, lat. 49 2, lon. 36 28, experienced a heavy gale from W., lasting 36 hours, during which shipped several heavy seas, which stove forecastle and injured two of the crew.

Bark Leader, (of Banff,) Reid, Malaga Sept. 11, via Gibraltar 12th, with fruit and lead to master. Has had fine pleasant weather the entire passage.

Brig Aglaia, Baird, Pernambuco 35 ds., with hides, &c., and 4 passengers to Daniel Rolfe. Crossed the equator Sept. 18, in lon. 40. Oct. 17, experienced a heavy gale from N. W.; previously had fine weather.

Brig George, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Graham, Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to George H. Brewer. Oct. 17, had a heavy N. W. gale.

Brig Lily, (of London,) Manger, Santa Anna, Mexico, with mahogany to master. Is bound to London, and put into this port for provisions. Has had calms and light winds almost the entire passage.

Brig Sabina, (of Arichat, N. S.,) Terrio, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal and one passenger to C. B. Swain. Oct. 17, had a heavy gale from the westward, lasting 12 hours, during which split mainsail, main and middle staysails and jib.

Brig Dolphin, (of Harbor Grace, N.F.,) Kehoe, Murray Harbor, Labrador, 18 ds., with herring to Richard P. Currie. Oct. 6, had a heavy gale from S. S. W., but pleasant weather the remainder of the passage.

Brig Ellen M. Rowley, Rowley, Elizabethport, for Galveston.

Brig J. & H. Crowley, Crowley, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Edward W. Dehart, (of Gloucester,) Low, San Blas 36 ds., via Hampton Roads, with cocoanuts and 4 passengers to James Douglas. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras. Oct. 5, off Hatteras, experienced a heavy gale from S. W., during which carried away flying-jib, and did other slight damage.

Schr. Hamburg, (of East Machias,) Sprague, Le Preaux, N. B., 10 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Sophia R. Jameson, Jameson, Richmond, Va., 8 ds., with flour, wheat, &c., to Wm. F. Brown.

Schr. Mary Natt, Waterman, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. John J. Ward, Inman, Alexandria, with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. John Ferris, St. John, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Martha K. King, Rockwell, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Sarah N. Smith, Turner, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. John Price, Nickerson, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. Ann Carlet, Westcot, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. P. C. Bowman, Craft, Elizabethport, for Rockaway.

Schr. M. M. Hamilton, Seaman, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Charles Carroll, Chase, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. S. D. Hart, Burgess, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. S. Renigo, Cobleigh, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Eagle, Pomeroy, South Amboy, for Boston.

Schr. Frank O., King, South Amboy, for Providence.

Schr. Matanzas, Jones, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. Eliza Thorn, Allen, Port Johnson, for Norwalk.

Schr. Julia, Mason, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah, Smith, Port Johnson, for Salem.

Schr. Wm. Harris, Wass, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. David A. Berry, Voorheis, Virginia.

Schr. A. D. Scull, Scull, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. A. O. Lyon, Lyon, Baltimore.

Schr. Yankee Doodle, Malsbury, Virginia.

Schr. E. Bolong, Bivens, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Niantic, Morton, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. E. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Virginia.

Schr. Fashion, Davis, Norwich.

Schr. Annie Miles, Foster, Boston.

Schr. Undine, Rogers, Portland, Conn.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Providence.

Schr. Foam, Holmes, Norwich.

Schr. Franklin, Davis, Port Jefferson.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stoker, Norwich.

Schr. Caroline Hall, Buckers, Virginia.

Schr. Mary S. Tibbetts, Shaw, Virginia.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind light W., cloudy.

BELOW—Ship Banffshire, (Br.) Is anchored outside the Bar.

SAILED—Steamship Cortes, for New-Orleans.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 19—Arr. steamer Norman, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York; Mary Sanford, from New-York; ships George M. Adams, from Bath; Lathley Rich, from Kennebunk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 19—Passed in for Baltimore, steamer Berlin, from Bremen; bark Theone, from New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 18—Arr. steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, from New-York.

Sld. 17th, steamship Sherman, Henry, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The sloop Annie Kiersell, Arman, from Port Morris for Piermont, ran ashore on Middle Channel Reef, Hell Gate, and is full of water.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—The schr. Highlander, of Salem, Capt. Hawkins, laden with lumber for Boston, was run into during the snow-storm of Saturday, near Portsmouth, by the schr. Albert D. Rice, of Gloucester, and filled. The U. S. steamer Speedwell has left Portland to assist in getting her into port.

The schr. Balloon, Clay, of Frankfort, from Bangor, with lumber for New-York, was towed into Holmes' Hole last night by the steamer Island Home, full of water, with the loss of one anchor and part of her deck-load, having been ashore on Tuckernuck Shoal on Saturday.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—The steamship Texas, from Indianola Sept. 30, with cattle for New-Orleans, foundered in a gale which commenced the next day and lasted several days—the same storm that inundated New-Orleans. The vessel was not abandoned until the 5th inst., when she was a complete wreck and sinking fast. The Captain and crew were saved by the brig Emily, and brought here.

SOUTHAMPTON, Ontario, Oct. 19.—The steamer Silver Spray dragged her anchor on Saturday, and went ashore near the lighthouse on Chantry Island. She is supposed to be badly damaged.

MONTREAL, Oct. 19.—The water in the St. Lawrence River is unusually low. The steamer Spartan, on her eastward trip, struck on the Long Sault Rapids, but sustained no damage.

Spoken, &c.

Colome—Russ, bark, bound E., Oct. 12, lat. 43 10, lon. 62 29.

Carlotta—bark, hence for Antwerp, Oct. 7, lat. 43 38, lon. 63 26.

Foreign Ports.

At Cow Bay, Sept. 10, brigs Ben Nevis and Victoria Amelia, for New-York in 4 days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 19.—The steamship Borussia, Capt. Franzen, from Havana, arrived at this port at noon to-day, and proceeded for Hamburg.

The steamship Union, from New-York, arrived here at 11 o'clock last night.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 19.—The steamship Siberia, from New-York, arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning.

The steamship City of Paris, from New-York, arrived here this forenoon.

LOOK AT THE PRICES OF White French China, ALL OF THE NEW PLAIN SHAPES.

Dinner sets, 130 pieces	$30 00.	Send for list.
Tea sets, 44 pieces	7 00.	
Dinner plates, ⅌ dozen	2 50.	
Tea Plates, ⅌ dozen	1 80.	
Cups and saucers, ⅌ dozen, 24 pieces	2 50.	
Water goblets, ⅌ dozen	2 30.	Good article.

Gold band and fancy-colored tea sets from $10 to $15. WHITE PARISIAN STONE CHINA DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS at equally low rates. CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA TRAYS. CUT AND PRESSED GLASS, &c. &c.

Orders sent by mail will be promptly filled and forwarded, by express or otherwise, to all parts of the country, and money collected on delivery.

WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, (only store,) Middle of the Cooper Institute Block, New-York City. Remember WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle of the block.

BUYING CLOTHING MADE EASY AT BROKAW BROTHERS, Opposite Cooper Institute (The One Price) and lowest in the City.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

STARR & MARCUS, NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UP STAIRS, Continue to Make a Specialty of the GORHAM M'F'G CO.'S SOLID SILVERWARE, embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by U. S. MINT ASSAY every piece bearing their trade mark, thus:

2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

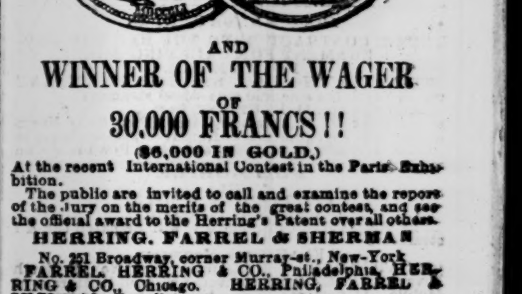
RAYMOND'S CLOTHING FOR BOYS & MEN, NOS. 121, 123 AND 125 FULTON-ST. STOCK IS LARGE, NEW AND UNRIVALED FOR CHEAPNESS. NONE BUT WELL-MADE GARMENTS OFFERED. BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED TO EVERY PURCHASER.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. J. M. VARIAN & SON, SUCCESSORS TO FRANCIS B. BALDWIN, 70 AND 72 BOWERY, NEAR CANAL-ST. FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF ELYSIAN BEAVER, CHINCHILLA, ROGGE and ALASKA BEAVER OVERCOATS, at very low prices. A large assortment of WHITNEY BEAVER OVERCOATS below cost. YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S DRESS and SCHOOL SUITS.

"BERRIAN" HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE, CUTLERY, TEA-TRAYS, PLATED WARE, FIRE-IRONS, FENDERS, COAL VASES, SCUTTLES, PLATE-WARMERS, &c. COOKING UTENSILS in greatest variety, at lowest prices. LEWIS & CONGER, No. 601 Broadway.

I. E. WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway. FULL FALL IMPORTATIONS. CURTAINS AND DECORATIONS, For Parlors, Reception Rooms, Libraries, Dining-Rooms, Halls and Sleeping-Rooms, OF THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS. HOUSE-FURNISHING LINENS, QUILTS AND BLANKETS. Table and Piano Covers. WINDOW SHADES.

30,000 FRANCS. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES. AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT WORLD'S FAIR.......LONDON. WORLD'S FAIR.......NEW-YORK. EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.......PARIS.



AND WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS!! ($6,000 IN GOLD,) At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition. The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York. FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE, CUTLERY, TEA-TRAYS, FIRE-IRONS, SCUTTLES, &c. KITCHEN AND COOKING UTENSILS. A large and varied assortment of first-class goods at lowest possible prices. JONES & HUBBELL. No. 920 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

PLAYING CARDS. OUR PATENT BEVEL-EDGE PLAYING CARDS, WARRANTED NOT TO SPLIT. Superior to anything in the market, and cheaper than any house in the trade. Wholesale at Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st. JNO. J. LEVY & CO.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES. A FINE ASSORTMENT, NEW DESIGNS. RUFUS M. BRUNDIGE, No. 9?3 Broadway, corner 21st-st., New-York, IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN China, Glass, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Clocks, Bronzes, &c. Just received, a fine assortment of Paris Fancy Goods.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO. NO. 37 UNION-SQUARE, BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN SMITH'S UNRIVALED AMERICAN ORGANS, ALSO, PIANOS, MELODEONS AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC. INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE PAYABLE IN INSTALLMENTS. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.